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The Bombay Chronicle

26 JAN. 1924

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VOL. XII NO. 23 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Jan.	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,039
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10 041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DON GOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,439
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan. ..	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	Dilgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March ..	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Mancla ..	8,306
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,966
2nd May. ..	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

26th January	Nagpore ..	5,282
30th ,,	Kidderpore* ..	5,334
5rd Feb.	Obra* ..	5,462
10th ,,	Ula* ..	5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore* ..	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x ..	6,813
22nd ,,	China ..	7,952
29th ,,	Lahore * ..	5,252
18th March	Soudan † ..	6,696
24th April	Sicilia † ..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF MUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Jan. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
31st ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Buasrh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
1st Feb. ..	VARELA ..	Buasrh via K'chi.
6th ,, ..	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa

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Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,88,000
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Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
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Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
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Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,400

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Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
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Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

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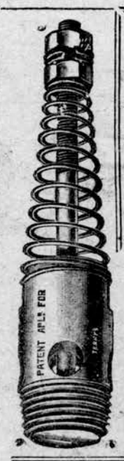

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BOMBAY No. 2

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN.
READ THIS & READ AGAIN.

Let us see that your children are properly equipped in mind and body so as to be fully prepared to take advantage of their heritage.

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN—One of the foremost things to which the Civilised world is going to devote more serious attention than ever before.

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Along with our Deformity Institution we have our complete X-Ray department where we examine, if necessary, the patients under X-Rays for accurate and Scientific diagnosis.

SUPERINTENDENT,
The Zander Orthopedic and Medico-Electric Institute
(N. POWELL & Co.)
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.
Head Office:—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
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Local Secretaries 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art,

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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.
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Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY PUPILS by Christian Lady Undergraduate. Efficient coaching. Terms moderate. Apply, Box No. 10001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9537

EXPERT ARMATURE WINDER, Job sure, pay according to capabilities. Personal interview before employment or copies of testimonials required. Joining expenses not admissible. Apply G.E. MACHINERY, PESHAWAR.
A 18638

WANTED—Educated respectable, Ahmedabad SALESMAN by a well-established European firm to handle mill-stores in the Ahmedabad district. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 9999, Advt. Depot "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18685

WANTED—A sharp and well qualified in English SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 70/—rising to 50 with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18700

WANTED—WOOL:—Respectable and reliable brokers or (local) sellers to communicate their terms for the supply of Joria and other descriptions shipped from Bombay to Liverpool. Address Box No. 9998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 18681

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill, well-versed in fancy and plain weaving and Bleaching. Apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 10004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 9546

WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT for an up-country big factory, well-versed in modern systems of English Book-keeping. One knowing Marathi and Gujarati languages preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 10002, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and three Rules. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to 230 p.m. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS, ACCOUNT CLERKS, and others to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO. at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at exceptionally reduced rates. Academy open from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Success guaranteed. Join early. Enrolment daily.
A S

WANTED—A CLEVER and experienced CHIEF ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd., Bombay, and an experienced Assistant Worsted Spinning Master for the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ambarnath. Salary according to qualifications. Forward applications with copies of testimonials to the MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LTD., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 18714

WANTED—Qualified TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, throughout the British India, to sell our fancy leather money Purses, Belts, Hosiery, Electrical goods and British Cigarettes. Starting pay and allowance Rs. 82/- to 122/- with interclass ticket. Cash security Rs. 250/- is essential in any case. Apply up to 15th February with testimonials, enclosing two annas stamps to Q. S. SHERKHAN & CO., Managing Agents, Delhi. Tele:—"QUTABSHAHI".
A 18715

FORTUNE knocks once at every man's door. You have your chance will you take it? Don't you honestly think the man, who study and work for the best positions are entitled to them? We have helped thousands of others and we can help you. Why not start now? PITMAN SHORTHAND (3 months' Course including speed) Typewriting, ACCOUNTANCY, Mercantile Law, Banking, Auditing, Secretarial Practice, Modern Business Routine can be easily acquired. Tuition until successful. SUCCESS and SERVICE GUARANTEED. Preparations for Commercial and Professional Examinations. Apply, THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R9556

WANTED—Competent and qualified TEACHERS for H. H. the Aga Khan Khoja Boys' and Girls' Schools in Zanzibar on three years agreement. Passage paid both ways. Previous experience and good character essential. Qualifications as follows:—BOYS' SCHOOL, HEAD-MASTER—Graduate, Strong in Literature (English and Persian) FIRST ASSISTANT—Must have passed Intermediate Examination, Strong in Mathematics and History. TWO ASSISTANTS—Must have passed Previous or Matriculation. GIRLS' SCHOOL—HEAD-MISTRESS—Must have passed Teacher's Senior Examination, and be strong in Gujerati, Arithmetic, Needle-work and Embridery. TWO ASSISTANT LADY-TEACHERS with previous teaching experience. N. B. married couples preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating experience and salary required to:—A. A. MADHANI, C/o Messrs. HOOSEINBHAI & CO., Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
A R9577

WANTED—A TYPIST with knowledge of accounting for three months from 1 to 5. Apply H B. SHAH, 358-60, Shroff Bazar.
A R9567

WANTED—SECRETARY with Knowledge of Company's Act, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R9545

WANTED—An experienced FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Mofussil Mill. Apply with testimonials stating terms, to Box No. 9997, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18680

LARGE progressive firm manufacturing Nutcrackers, renowned for quality, requires the services of first class representatives everywhere Apply to CHHATBAR COMPANY (B.C.) Jamnagar.
A R9576

WANTED—A SCOUT MASTER for the Primary Schools of Thana on Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. Apply sharp to the undersigned. None but those fully qualified need apply: M.V. DONDE, Chairman School Board Municipality Thana.
A 18722

WANTED—INDIAN APPRENTICES to be trained in NAVIGATION, age 14 to 16., good eyesight and strong physique essential. Martriculates preferred. Those desirous of taking to sea life need only apply with references to Box. No. 10006. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18704

WANTED—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and AGENTS, (Shopkeepers specially preferred), all round India, Burma and Ceylon to sell the Cheapest, Magic, highly spoken of and well known products, prepared on complete Ayurvedic Principles by Shree Ghanshyam Pharmacy, Ltd., Baroda on Rs. 80. 160. 250 with most liberal Travelling Allowances etc. and Commission terms. Apply sharp for terms etc. with one anna stamp to:—SHREE GHANSHYAM PHARMACY LTD., Baroda, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
A R9551

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG, ACTIVE, AND INTELLIGENT GRADUATE wants EMPLOYMENT between hours eleven and five. Apply Box No. 10011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9580

A TILAK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE with optional "Commerce" wants EMPLOYMENT in business line with good prospects. One year's experience in Banking. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 10009, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9560

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 125 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO LET, at Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, next to Duke and Sons Fort Premises most suitable for Printing Presses, Offices and Godowns. Apply to HAJI HAROON JANMAHOMED, 83, Jakeria Musjid.
C R9530

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces Shops and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveninces. Rent Rs. 25 to 85.
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TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9397

TO LET- GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses. fine structures. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

TO BE LET on long lease at reasonable rate at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, adjoining to our Works, a large Plot of Land, suitable for Workshops, Dye Works, Soap Works, or any Industrial concern. The plot admeasures about 1500 square yards. Apply personally to the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., opposite Union Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 18666

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

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BARGAIN SIDLY DEASY, 1620 H. P. British 7 seater car, recently painted and overhauled mechanically perfect. Going cheap. Offers wanted c/o N. R. LOTVALA Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R9527

FOR SALE—NESH CAR, 7 seaters, 6 cylinders, recently overhauled and painted, in perfectly running order. Apply to MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL HUSSEN, opp: Mahaluxmi Station, Lukman Lodge.
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THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9553

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FOR SALE.—One double Cylinder double DEMY PRINTING MACHINE, Make Augsburg, Received shortly from Germany rebuilt just like new. Write to THE MANAGER, Pranveer, Nagpur, C. P.
K R9549

FOR SALE—"KRONZE" CUTTING MACHINE, improved type, twenty-two inches going cheap. Apply Box No. 10010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R9574

FOR SALE—1, 30 ft. by 7ft. 6 in. LANCASHIRE BOILER by well known maker working pressure 160 lbs. Apply:—BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Lautinda.
K 18698

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—180 I.H.P. steam engine by Alexander Shanks in thorough working order; only selling because we have ordered out a larger engine of about 500 I.H.P. as we intend increasing our capacity. Engine is fully complete and is now working. Inspection invited. Apply:—RUSTOMJI FLOUR MILLS, Rustomji Railway Siding, Lahore.
K 18701

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PREMISES NO. 15 TUKOGUNJ, INDORE in Central India on about 3 acres of rent free land comprising one big Central building, two side bungalows, two out houses, a garden with varieties of fruit trees having a pucca fresh water well also Municipal water supply. The premises situated in beautiful climate are in very high class quarter near the palace and numerous palatial residences. Fit for Noblemen with followers. Please apply CHATTERJEE, Bar-at-Law, 59A, Lansdowne Road, Bhawanipur, CALCUTTA.
G R9579

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FOR SALE—One hardly used new Bentley's complete PHRASE CODE BOOK. Apply sharp Box No. 9974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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INVERARITY—Special number of the *Bombay Law Journal*, containing a fine photograph of the late Mr. Inverarity and a sketch of his life; also a long report of the proceedings of the INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE in Bombay and a large size group photo of its members. Price by V. P. P. Rs. 2/4. Annual subscription Rs. 10. Apply EDITORS, 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R9575

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS
by Capt. NEMO

Last tips results all out to-day's Race again 3 Winners and 3 places will be given and also a very good dark fluke for Rs. 5. Don't miss your chance for to-day. You will make. Apply sharp from 10-30 to 1 p.m. 11 Rope Walk Street, next to Temple Bar Fort.
S R9571

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—ACTIVE or SLEEPING PARTNER with capital Rs. 2,000 to 5,000 going concern of several agencies. Profit guaranteed. Apply Box No. 10008, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R R9559

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ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

C. P. CEMENT.

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&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
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Tough steel weaving reeds.
Easy running loom temples.
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Indestructable rustless frames.
Lasting cast-steel dobby springs.
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Tin-covered shed-rods.
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Several hundred similar items.

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18579

KASHMIR EMBROIDERIES.—Curtains about three yards by one and a half yards wool on cloth Rs. 18. Silk on cloth Rs. 35. Silk on silk Rs. 80. Bedsheets Rs. 10, Rs. 24 and Rs. 48. Ladies' best Ruffle Shawls about 3 yards by 1¼ yards Rs. 20. Sarees silk with Blouses to match Rs. 50, Rs. 70 and Rs. 100. Best Kashmir Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Wanted Sole Agency for German goods. Terms and samples invited. R. E. PARHAWK & CO., Exporters, Importers and Merchants. Srinagar, Kashmir (INDIA).
T R9523

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
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Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
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CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 207. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—
Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20. Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.

ON VIEW—Sale on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 56-58, Walkeshwar Road, at 2-30 p.m., a valuable furniture of Dining Drawing and 4 Bedrooms and Verandah. Property of M. Nagahashi, Esq., Manager of Taikoku Menkwa K. Kaisha by BENNET & CO. See Auction Advertisement.
T R9554

25 BULBS CACTUS DAHLIA different sorts mixed, fully double enormous flowers Rs. 10/8; 25 Double Dahlias mixed Rs. 5/8. CHANDRA NURSERY, P. O. RHENOCK, Sikkim (Bengal).
R9564A

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

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PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 20521.

A Military Officer and others' furniture such as dining table for 24 persons, chairs folding side boards, dumb-waiters, drawing room suite, Chesterfield Sofas and Chair, big ice box, Writing tables, Iron beds, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, safes, crockery glassware etc. will be sold by public auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co. On Sunday the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 64. Labournum Road, next to Meher House, Gamdevi.

Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunashanker Poonjaram, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of April 1922 and made between the said Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer of the one part and the said Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunasankar Poonjaram of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Chakla Street formerly called Second Koombharwada Street and to the East side of the Dhobie Lane formerly called First Koombharwada Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Record and two hundred and forty-four square yards and five-ninths of another square yard according to old title deeds and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly and now belonging to Manekji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly belonging to Haji Habib but now to Haroon Adam and partly by the property formerly belonging to Fazar Mahomed Essa, but now to Joosab Sidick on or towards the East by the Chakla Street and on or towards the West by Dhobie Lane and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 645 and 1282, New No. 6324 Old Survey Nos. 2/1017, 1015, 3/1015 and New Survey No. 2138 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 472, 728(2) and Street Nos. 208 10 and 17-21, Chakla Street and Dhobie Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, at Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF PRESSES AND MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FORT PRESS AT COLABA.

By the order of the Directors of the Fort Press Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th January 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Fort Press at Arthur Bunder Colaba, the said Fort Press with the buildings and machinery described as under.

PARTICULARS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Arthur Bunder, Colaba (unexpired period of lease 39 years from 1st July 1923) containing by admeasurement 4800 plus 14 4/9 square yards or thereabouts (annual rent Rs. 9.949 plus Rs. 28-14-3) registered in the books of the Bombay Municipality under ward Nos. 402-404 Street Nos. 41, 42, 43 bounded and surrounded on all sides by roads situate on land belonging to the Colaba Land Company with buildings and structures thereon as under:—

1. 6 big godowns about 90ft. by 45ft.
2. Press factory building about 100ft. by 90ft.
3. Office quarters.
4. Boiler house.
5. Machine shop.
6. Store room and
7. Motor garage.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY ON THE PREMISES.

3 full Presses of Nasmyth Wilson and Co. with fittings complete in working order.
1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 3in Diameter.
1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 1¼in. Dia.
Both of Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s make.
1 Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 7ft. by Daniel Adamson, 100lbs. pressure per square inch. 44 N.H.P. 25 years old.
1 Cotton opener.
1 Vertical Engine for working cotton opener
1 Vertical boiler feed engine,
1 feed heater.
1 Self-acting screw cutting lathe 12ft. long.
1 Small lathe.
1 Drilling machine.
2 Water storage big W.I. Tanks for presses.
Factory complete with implements tools and accessories in good working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, SCREWS, MULLS, NAINSOOK, CREAM CHINA MERINOS, INSOLVENTS' TABLES, CUPBOARD, TEAPOYS, WATCHES, PIECE GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office Furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, Cabinets dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.
2 Rofa typewriters.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of B. A. Kayum and Co. (Insolvents):—3 Watches.
(2) Re: Estate of Abdulla Allarakhia and Co. (Insolvents):—Dealwood boxes, photos, etc.
(3) Re: Estate of Badrinarayen Ganeshdas Mehsri (Insolvent):—One lot Dhoties, Khadies, Mulls, Dupetas, blankets, etc., etc.
(4) Re: Estate of Nana Hari Mahtre (Insolvent) Cupboards, table teapoy, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—
9 pieces Cream China Merinos.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors:—
1 Case cotton tape, 24 gross of line 8" and 34 gross of line 6".

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—
One lot Mulls and Nainsook.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21255.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN CINEMA-DE-LUXE AT BANDRA, THE ONLY CINEMATOGRAPH IN THE BOMBAY SUBURBS.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Bombay Cinema Syndicate to close partnership account, the well-known and nicely paying Cinema-De-Luxe as a going concern at Bandra on the premises.

The above Cinematograph has a complete Cast Iron Sheets Theatre with stone foundation, Steel Trusses, etc., fully furnished accommodating 450 people with a stage for dramatic performances, also complete Cinema equipment besides a generating House with 24 B.H.P. "Hornsby" Engine and a Siemens' Dynamo 110 Volts and 114 amp. It has also a nicely laid-out and furnished garden. The present owners have the occupation of the land till 29th February, 1924, after which purchasers can make their own arrangements with Dr. D. A. De Monte. The rent is very low compared to the site.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ALSO 176 BAGS YELLOW EARTH AND 201 BAGS WHITE EARTH AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of:—Bags of cotton, bags of wheat, Bags of linseeds, bags of toor, bags of rice, bags of Hirda, cases of locks, empty gas cylinders, bundles of gunny bags, cases of Habardeshary, cases of tea, bundles of rubber tyres, bundles of C. P. goods, lots of burnt wooden planks, case of forms, cases of hardware, drums of oil, kegs of paints, kegs of phynile, bundles of C. I. sheets, packages of iron machinery, bundles of iron bars cases of provisions, iron bars, bales of F. P. cotton bags of earth, bags of yellow earth, tins of grease empty wooden casks, bags country drug, bag of cocoanut, bags of sweepings grain, docras of cotton, bags of abrak, etc., etc.

ALSO

176 Bags yellow earth invoice No. 1 of 22-6-23.
Ex. Rangapuram to Wadi Bunder.
201 Bags white earth invoice No. 2 of 9-6-23.
Ex. Mulkupuram to Wadi Bunder.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on payment the balance within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

Valuable household furniture [illegible] Chesterfield suite, Breakfast and Tea Set for six persons of real folley China by Harrods, Ltd., London. Rich platedware Gramophone by Rose and Co. with best selected records, complete household linen Bed sheet and every thing etc.

Under instructions from L. Ramsay Esqr., and others Messrs. Mistry and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Mahomedali Mansion Ground floor Motlibai Street, Byculla. Very valuable furniture, such as Oval Dining table, full size Side board, Dumbwaiter, Chairs, Chesterfield suites of Sofas and Easy chairs, Silver Show case, Robert pattern Cabinet Gramophone, by Rose and Co., with records, Single and double beds, childs Cot, Almyrhs, rich Chest of drawers, also best Platedware, Glassware Cooking utensils etc.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

Auction Sale of made-to-order household furniture, Gramophone, Errad make sweet toned cottage Piano Pianola with rollers. Wall Clock, Table Ornaments, large Drawing room carved Cabinets, large size Carpets, Cutlery Glass, Crockery, Plated and solid Silverware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Contractor's Bungalow Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty Sea Face, A very valuable Household furniture consisting of dining table, chairs sideboard, tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, cottage Piano, Pianola with rollers, valuable large Drawing room Carpets, large size Robert pattern carved drawing room Cabinets, Office writing table, Wooden Double Beds, Baba Cot, Oval mirror and panelled door almyrahs, Steel safe, Dressing tables, Wash hand table, Machine tables, Teapoys, Oil Stove etc.

Three Bed room furniture is made on one design polish to match.

1 Overland (4) motor cars in pefect running order, owner driven.

1 Red coloured light weight Scale motor cycle (English Make) complete with Lucas lamp, Claxton Horn and tools, etc., in perfect running order.

Property of a gentleman and other's.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 26th January, 1924.

MOOSA [illegible]

Yusuf [illegible]
Church [illegible]

Offers [illegible] comprising [illegible] inlaid [illegible] Silver [illegible] Europ [illegible] of [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ALLENBURY'S FOOD AND CURRANTS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.
By order of the Bank and office concerned.
2 cases currants,
1 case Allenbury's food No. 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.
1 Waler mare, quiet in harness.
By order of the concerned party.
1 Dodge car 4 cylinder Touring.
1 Fiat car 4 cylinder Touring.
Above both cars in good running order.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS DEALING IN GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND MOTOR CARS.
Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 120, Apollo Street.
197 cases each 2 Doz. Crystal-on.
The above is for Washing and polishing kinds of glassware, Hardware, Windows and show cases glass, etc., etc.
The above is the first consignment and in order to introduce in Bombay for use the same will be sold to the highest bidder.

On SUNDAY, the 27th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dwarkadas Jekisondas Bungalow 56-58, Walkeshwar Road, very valuable and handsome, made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Nagahashi, Esq., Manager of Teikoko, Menkwa, Kabushaki Kaisha and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the sea side) valuable household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumb waiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofa, and easy chairs, cabinets, ornaments, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of Drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofa, wall clocks, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
Property of G. A. E. Versteeg, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENETT & CO.,

Bombay, 26th January, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22736.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE AUCTIONEERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED:—
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Miya Moola Mojawalla:—1 Case about 100 doz. Ladies' and Children's Hose.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Manilal Manecklal & Co. of Abdul Rehman Street: 1 Case 190 reams Parchment Bond Notepapers, 1 Case 195 reams Rolled folded Parchment Bond Notepapers, 26 reams plain folded Parchment Bond Notepapers.
By order of the Bank concerned:—6 cases about 860 doz. Note Book Blocks of different kinds, 4 cases about 60 doz. Ladies Hose 25 Packages Amery Powder, 9 bales Papers, 2 Cases Cotton, 8 Packages Paint, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1924.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Office Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneers will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 30th January, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—
A large quantity of Brass, Gunmetal, Lead mixed cupronickel copper, Aluminium Ingots.
A large quantity of Implement Intrenching Sirhind Ptn. Shovels, Mamootees Cordage Hemp, Manilla Jute and Coir.
Tents I.P. inner Frocks, Putties, Kithags, Braces, flies, walls, outer flies, Purdahas, Jute E. cloths, Tents pins, Hammers, Pegs Lamp old, Brass, Copper Cooking Axespick heads, Feat old, Leather Clocks, Water bottles Tubs, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old, Vices Locks, Barrows wheel, old, Cordage cotton old, ties, Cordage Hemp Enamel pls, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron Scrap, Tools, Bellows, old cloths, Pumps, Mattress cases, Sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Kni Tanks, Balances Bicycles, etc., ead over on the

FERJEE,
uctioneer.
R9531

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
Daily At 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
"MONNA VANNA"
Starring MISS LEE PARRY.
Acclaimed by the Press as a Mighty Film Achievement.

Empire Theatre.
To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"EVERYWOMAN"
Featuring VIOLET HEMING.

Empress Theatre.
To-day and To-morrow at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE NUT"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Four popular and favourite stars
IN
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.

FIRST WEEK 3 EPISODES
1st Episode, GAUNTLET OF DEATH.
2nd ,, COUNTERFEIT FACES.
3rd ,, ISLAND OF DREAD.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, & Sunday: Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Who
AMONG US DOESN'T LOVE
Deserted Islands, Buried Treasures, Beautiful Ladies in Distress, and Gallant Heroes fighting thro' Fire & Flood to rescue them?
SEE THEM ALL IN
Cap'n Kidd
The Serial Tremendous, starring
The King of Serial Stars
Eddie Polo
Eddie Polo
Eddie Polo
COMMENCING—
TO-DAY, SATURDAY—
26th JANUARY
AT THE
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD
4 Shows daily—
5-15, 7,-8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday-Sunday & Bank Holidays,
Extra Matinee 3-30
Popular Prices—Including Tax—
Rs. 2, 1/8, 1, AS. 8, 4, & 3,
START RIGHT TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND GALA PROGRAMME
WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE CHANGE.
From Saturday 26th January 1924.

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS — SATURDAY 26th JAN. 1924. MATINEE AT 5 P. M. EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. — TO-DAY 2 SHOWS.

KARLEKAR KARLEKAR KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

LOCATION—OPEN MAIDAN PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM
No. 6 and 7 Trams Pass the door.
Every Turn sensational and Wonderful Novelty ever seen before.
STILL BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY.

ELMO THE MIGHTY
THE STRONGEST ACROBAT OF WORLD-WIDE FAME
EVER SEEN IN THE WEST OR EAST
Will startle the spectators by allowing a Motor Car driven over her body with full 4 Passengers load
Do not fail to witness this latest
WONDER OF THE WORLD
In fact the BEST SHOW you will see for the price of admission
The largest Managerie of World-Wide fame—
MATINEES,
Wed, Sat, Sun, 5 p. m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co. Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m, Performance at 9-30 p. m.
Prop. SHANKER RAO, *Sole Proprietor,*
N. V. KARLE, *Ag. Manager.*

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT-THIS WEEK!
ANOTHER SUPER-GRAND WEST-END CLASSIC!
A COMPLETE PICTURE OF LOVE AND LIFE!
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
Starring no less than six internationally famous stars.
DOROTHY DALTON,
MILDRED HARRIS,
CONRAD NIGEL,
THEODORE KOSLOFF,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
JULIA FAYE.
A Magnificent Screen Version of Cupid's Escapades. "Love is blind"—and blind men can love! See it literally in this wonderful Drama.
The Story of the Strangest Masquerade that ever a Woman dared.
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
A Paramount Picture in 9 reels.
A BLIND MAN TRICKED INTO MARRIAGE WITH A WOMAN HE HATES
A Swing of action from Paris to the crude, passionate atmosphere of a Mexican Border town, thence to weird Siam; a swing of action centering about two women, one of whom wins a man's love by mimicking the other.
Two women and a man—and the whim of one woman sends him into a Pit of Savage Crocodiles.
A picture that will impress on your mind when all others will be forgot!
Love, Devotion Fidelity, Duty!
Womanly wiles, Manly rectitude, Heroism, Treachery! Human passions galore!
The Greatest picture Cecil B'De Mille ever made
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
A dance hall queen in a Mexican oil town. A penniless youth blinded. A petted dancer with Europe at her feet. A gambling "greaser" whose dagger was his law. All strangely caught up in a stors that starts in underworld strife, then grows and grows through stately palaces, shimmering beauty and wealth, to lavish proportions never equalled on stage or screen. An avalanche of perfect entertainment,
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
REMEMBER—IT'S A PARAMOUNT MASTERPIECE.
Don't miss it—bring your Family!
A pageant of wonders, A work created with the pigments of East and West upon the canvas of the world.
Note:—As this a lengthy picture *no* side Comic Film will be screened. The patrons are consequently requested to be in their seats early.
TO-NIGHT—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION
Mr. G. K. MHATRE cordially invites the General Public to see his son's
"TO THE WELL"
Statue which is to be shortly sent to the
British Empire Exhibition.
The Statue will be on view from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant.
MHATRE'S ART STUDIO
SANDHURST BRIDGE ROAD, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
presents to-day and during the week
NATIONAL FILM CO.'S
latest historical masterpiece
KARAN GHELO
the life story of the last Rajput King of Gujrat.
MARVELLOUS PHOTOGRAPHY!
WONDERFUL SETTINGS!!
UNPARALLELED ACTING!!!
A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION!!!!
NEXT WEEK
Majestic Film Co.'s
first historical production
VEER DURGADAS
A chapter from the history of Rajputana.

The celebrated Musician needs no introduction
Three Concerts! PYARA SAHEB IN AMRAVATI! Three Concerts!
Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar
WILL GIVE
Under the auspices of
THE LALITAKALADARSHA SANGITA CO.
(Founded by the Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
OF
THE CELEBRATED SINGER
PYARA SAHEB
IN
AMRAVATI GANESH THEATRE
On January 27th Sunday—29th Tuesday and 31st Thursday 1924

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.
These plays will not be staged here again
Gandharva Natak Mandali
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-33 p.m. noon
Ekachpyala
Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-30 p. m, noon
Swayamvar
G. N. Mandali, *Manager.*

Yashwant Natak Mandali
The Company will leave Bombay after staging the following performances:
ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES
Saturday 26th Jan. 1924, at 9 p.m.
AND
Sunday 27th Jan. 1924, at 3-30 noon
Sanshay-Kallol.
In this performance Mr. Ganpatrao Boda will act the part of "Phalgoonrao."
Director Shankar Rao Sirnaik. *Manager* K. S. Hardikar.

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
PEARL WHITE
IN
PLUNDER
The finest serial ever shown in Bombay.
DON'T FLIRT
featuring
DIPPY DOO-DADS
The cleverest monkey on the screen
IN AND OUT
with
MONTY BANKS
A two-reel Comedy.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Western India Hockey Association
Sphinx Hockey League
Opening match to-day at 5-15 p. m. (S.T.)
Customs v/s Rangers
on the
Cooperage Ground.
Season Ticket Rs. 8
Daily Ticket As. 8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	.....	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.....	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.....	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion		Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE of an Engineering College to prepare a surface drainage scheme for the Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. A man with experience in Drainage work preferred. The post is temporary and will continue for 6 months for the present. Salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 20th February 1924.

D. B. SANEY, B.A. L.E.E.,
Secretary,
Town Municipal Committee, Amraoti.

18-1-24. C18728

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Deed of Assignment, dated this day Mr NARSI TOKERSI SHAH has assigned all his right, title and interest in the Madras Branch of the firm of New Sparks and Co., to Mr. Raghunath Mithal Bhat as from the 1st day of January, 1924.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1924.

N. T. SHAH.

R9581

ARMS ACT LICENSES

POLICE NOTICE.

No. 292/A.A. of 1924.

ALL PERSONS in Bombay City, who were exempt in respect of 2 guns or 2 rifles under the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, that is, those persons who were, before the 1st January, 1920—

Members of any Order of Knighthood, recipients of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, or who were admitted as Members of the D.S.O., I.S.O., I.O.M., O.B.E., O.B.I., M.B.E., or who had been awarded the V.C., the M.C., the Distinguished Flying Cross, the D.C.M., the Distinguished Flying Medal, the Long Service Medal, the G.C.M., the V.D., the King's Police Medal, the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, or who were on the retired list of Officers, British or Indian within the meaning of Section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act and in receipt as such of a pension, or who were holding titles conferred or recognised by the Governor-General in Council, such as—Rao Sahib Khan Sahib, etc.,

will ON APPLICATION, receive free of all fees, an arms license specially made valid for their life time in respect of the arms now in their possession and which were hitherto exempt provided they apply WITHIN MONTHS from 1st January, 1924.

For any arms purchased after the 1st January, 1924, the necessary fees will have to be paid, except in the case of holders of the Volunteer Decoration or of the Long Service Medal.

This privilege will not extend to holders of the above named titles or Orders or decorations, who received them AFTER 1st JANUARY, 1920.

(Sd.) P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23-1-1924. C18725

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the adjourned ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., will be held at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the business that was before the original Meeting.

Dated this, 22nd day of January, 1924.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

C18694

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

THE PUBLIC and SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the Registered Office of the above Company has been REMOVED to AKOLA and all correspondence relating to the above Company should henceforth be addressed to Akola.

H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Agents.

18689

NOTICE.

LATEST 1924 MODEL SINGER CARS are on view at the Show-rooms of the

Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.,
5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

18673

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.

18212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA, "TEMPLE BRAND" PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPG., & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wvg. Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Slater Road Grant Road, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

To receive and consider the annual statement of accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March, 1923 and the reports of the Managers and Auditors thereon, to elect Auditors and to transact the other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and the Register of members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st February to 15th February, 1924 both days inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.

D. M. WADIA,
Manager appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 5572 of 1921.

C18697

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DURBHANGA TRUST, LIMITED, have been appointed MANAGING AGENTS of the Agra United Mills, Limited and the Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co., Limited, as on and from the 4th December, 1923, in lieu of Messrs. Chari and Co., Ltd., who ceased to be the Managing Agents as from that date.

THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
Durbhanga Trust, Ltd.,
Managing Agents.

2, Lyons Range,
Calcutta, 18-1-24.

C18724

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given, under Section 36(m) and (n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for 1924-25 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, seconded by Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi.—For levying the General Tax at 10 per cent and for adopting the income from the tax accordingly.

2. By Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi.—For increasing the Standing Committee's estimate of Revenue from Licenses by Rs. 25,000 and from Tobacco Duty (net receipts from Government) by Rs. 38,000.

3. By Dr. Jethalal V. Vora.—For increasing the revenue from Liquor Licenses by Rs. 1,50,000.

4. By Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, seconded by Dr. Jethalal V. Vora.—For resolving the whole Corporation into a Committee to consider the Budget Estimates in respect of expenditure.

5-7. By Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi.—(5) For adopting the expenditure on General Supervision, Collection of Revenue, etc., at Rs. 68,56,322. (6) For reducing expenditure on Street Cleansing and Conservancy by Rs. 2,00,000 and (7) For reducing expenditure on Building Regulations by Rs. 50,401.

8-9. By Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Jethalal V. Vora.—(8) For reducing the Standing Committee's estimate of expenditure in respect of General Debt Charges by Rs. 1,00,000 and in respect of Sinking Fund by Rs. 4,19,005 and (9) For reducing the Standing Committee's estimate of expenditure on the Debt Charges relating to Water Works by Rs. 3,10,000.

10. By Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, seconded by Mr. Punjabhai Thackersi.—(10) For reducing the expenditure on Water Works by Rs. 4,18,000.

11. By Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—For increasing the Standing Committee's estimate in respect of payment to the Schools Committee by Rs. 1,50,000.

12-13. By Dr. Jethalal V. Vora.—(12) For reducing the expenditure on Public Health Department by Rs. 2,00,000 and (13) For increasing the expenditure on Primary Education by Rs. 12,000.

14. By Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai.—For reducing expenditure on Hospitals and Medical Relief by Rs. 1,00,000.

15. By Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, seconded by Mr. Punjabhai Thackersi.—For reducing the expenditure on Fire Brigade by Rs. 47,025.

16. By Mr. Damodardas Haridas, seconded by Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat.—For reducing the expenditure on Markets and Slaughter Houses by Rs. 50,000.

17-22. By Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman.—(17) For reducing the expenditure on Public Lighting by Rs. 1,00,000. (18) For disallowing the provision made for the purchase of 3 new cars for Officers at Rs. 5,000 each. (19) For referring the item of expenditure on Law Charges back to the Commissioner with request to furnish particulars and details of the expenditure. (20) For referring the item of expenditure on feed of Bullocks of the Conservancy Department back to the Commissioner with a request to furnish particulars and details of the expenditure. (21) For reducing the Commissioner's Personal and General Office Establishment expenditure by Rs. 15,000 and (22). For referring the question of the large reduction in the revenue from Town Duties to the Roads Committee.

23-30. By Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe.—(23) For reducing the expenditure on Election expenses by Rs. 17,000 and on expenditure audit by Rs. 4,362. (24) For reducing the expenditure on Water Works by Rs. 57,494. (25) For reducing the expenditure on Public Health Department by Rs. 1,25,510, (26) For reducing the grant on Hospitals and Medical Relief by Rs. 15,000. (27) For reducing the expenditure on Street Cleansing and Conservancy by Rs. 76,448, (28) For reducing the expenditure on Roads and Overbridges by Rs. 65,270. (29) For reducing the expenditure on Public Lighting by Rs. 17,000 and (30) For reducing the expenditure on Drainage and Sewerage by Rs. 7,919.

By Order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th January, 1924. C18718

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of all available waste paper of the Railway for a period of 12 months from the 1st February, 1924 to 31st January, 1925, and which should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, Moghalpura (Lahore) not later than p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1924.

2. About 3,800 cwts more or less approximately of waste paper will be available during the 12 month at the General Stores Depot Moghalpura (Lhore) as detailed below:

Waste paper ordinary ..... 3000 cwts.
Waste paper (press collections). 800 cwts.

3. A form of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rupees five on application to the Controller of Stores.

4. The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all Tenders without assigning any reason.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores.
N. W. Railway.

Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura,
Dated 21-1-24,. C18726

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Ordnance Officer Ordnance Depot., Fort, Bombay, up to FRIDAY 1st February 1924 for the sale of unserviceable army blankets for the period ending 31st March, 1924. The successful bidder will be allowed to remove the blankets at any time during the period of contract, removing at his own expense, and pay cash before removing the same, and shall have to keep a deposit of money with Govt Auctioneer Bombay until such time and which is to be fixed by the O.O. I/c O. Depot., Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Govt. Auctioneers 94, Main Street, Poona.

18717

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INTERNAL FITTINGS FOR STEEL CARS FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1924, for the supply of following wood details delivery of which must commence on 15th April, 1924 and must be completed in sets per vehicle according to a programme laid down by the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent:—

91 Partitions complete with doors.
390 Side casings Top and Bottom in complete sets.
598 Sliding door casings.
286 pairs—Sliding doors.

2. Drawings and specifications have been prepared and will be supplied on application to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on payment of Rs. 10 per set complete.

3. Quotations must include supply of timber, labour of assembling complete and F. O. R. Matunga, Railway material rate certificate will not be issued.

4. Tenders (for which there are no tender forms) should be superscribed with the above heading and a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the work tendered for (with a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. R. Victoria Terminus, Bombay as earnest money at the time of submitting tenders without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are of Rs. 500 and upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle,) and it will be forfeited should the successful tenderer fail to sign the agreement.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security, a sum (in cash or currency notes, on which no interest will be allowed) equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000) and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

C18720

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRALAL BAKOREDAS, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 418 of 1923 (Manilal Bakore and others vs. Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari and others) has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property belonging to Moongalal Naharmal Gondka and Bankeylal Gopinath Taliwalla. All persons having any right title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge gift, sale use trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (the Pension and Tax whereon has since been redeemed with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses (known as Kennaway House) standing thereon situate lying and being at Proctor Road, formerly known as Dhanji Street (Girgaum Back Road) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2401 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 216, New No. 1676 Old Survey No. 20 New Survey No. 7359 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1805 (2) 1685, Street Nos. 2, 3, and 5 and bounded, on the North by the property of the Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd., on the East by the properties of Anant Shivaji Desai and Parsi Fire Temple on the South by the property of Moongalal Naharmal Gondka and Bankeylal Gopinath Taliwalla and on the West by the said Proctor Road.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1924.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C 18702

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1971 of 1923.

KANIRAM JOHARMULL
Vs.
HARIBUX GARODIA.

To the Defendant,

WHEREAS the plaintiff firm abovenamed has instituted a suit in this Court against you for recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,800 as principal and Rs. 1,156/9/3 as interest calculated up to 22nd June, 1923, aggregating to Rs. 3,956/9/3 due by you to the plaintiff firm on adjustment of accounts up to 7th January, 1920, in respect of a commission agency business between you and the plaintiff firm, for accounts, if necessary and for further interest and costs of the suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publicatino, and to appear in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and documents in your possession upon which you intend to rely in support of your case. And take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1924.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK,
Master.

KHAITAN & CO.,
Attorneys for the plaintiff firm,
10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

C18719

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3747 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed 7th day of September, 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27.

Order V Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GORDHANDAS KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the sole proprietor of the firm of Keshavji Dossa & Son, doing business at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) LALJI THAKERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant at present residing at Narayanpur, Post Vanjan, within the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Cutch. (2) KANJI TOKERSEY of Bombay Hindu inhabitant at present residing at Manjel, Post Vanjan, in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Cutch. (3) BHARMAL DEVSI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, at present residing at Karachi, (4) TALLAKSEY GHELLA SHAH, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant an insolvent, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. (5) B. N. LANG, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the 4th defendant the said Tallaksey Ghella Shah. ..... Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,585-10-0 with interest thereon from Kartak Sud 1st of Samvat year 1979 (the 21st day of October, 1922) till judgment at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and costs and further interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of February, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 22nd day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of September, 1923.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C18721

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4410 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 25th day of October, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ABDEALLI SHAIK SHAIK ADAM, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Mutton Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) KASAMJI HAKIMJI AKOLAWALLA, (3) KAYAMALLI HASSANALLI, (3) RAJBHAI ADAMJI CHINIWALLA, all of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at the junction of Dharamsey and Guzder Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered forthwith to vacate and deliver up possession of the portions of the houses mentioned in the plaint in their respective occupation that the defendants 1, 2 and 3 may ordered to pay to the plaintiff the arrears of rent at Rs. 32, Rs. 39 and Rs. 27/12 per Gujarati month respectively from Posh Sud 1st. (20th December 1922), Ashad Sud 1st (14th July, 1923), and Adhik Jeth Sud 1st (16th May 1923) respectively till Bhadarwa Vad 30th Samvat 1979 (10th October, 1923) and further rent or compensation for use and occupation at the aforesaid rates respectively from Aso Sud 1st Samvat Year 1979 (11th October 1923) upto such time as vacant possession of the premises is given by the defendants to the plaintiff that the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit that such further and other relief may be granted to the plaintiff as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of February 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 31st day of October, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of October, 1923.

Messrs. PAYNE and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C18730

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st flat of "Ismail Villa" Motlibai Street, Byculla, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dinner tagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, upholstered drawing room suite, marble top table, teapoys, cabinets, rich pictures, flower vases, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The property of E. A. Goff, Esqr., Assistant Transportation Supt. Victoria Terminus Annexe, Bombay and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st flat of Messrs. Karanjia Ld., next to Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned entire office furniture etc., of the Lnperial Cotton Co. Ld. comprising cupboards, file cabinets, Roll Top writing tables, chairs, copying press, scales, partitions counters shelves, ceiling and table fans, benches, Godrej and other makers safes, clock, Remington and Corona typewriters, sample boxes and other office furniture.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 25.

Thunder showers have fallen locally in Tenasserim, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Central Provinces East.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three-quarters of an inch; Sambalpur one and a half; Ranchi, half and Pendra, three-quarters.

A western disturbance is beginning to affect the frontiers.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Bihar and Orissa 21st January:—Light rain fell in Gaya, Saran, the Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Singhbhum. There was no rain in the rest of the province. The threshing of winter paddy and crushing of sugar cane continue. Prospects of spring crops are bad in Bhagalpur and poor in Darbhanga and the Santal Parganas. The condition of standing crops elsewhere is on the whole good. Preparation of fields for the next sugar cane crop continues. The price of common rice has risen in three districts, fallen in three and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul was points 73 seers a rupee against 8 points 72 seers last quoted and that of maize was 13 point 42 seers against 13 points 50 seers. Scarcity of water is reported from parts of Angul. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. The condition of standing crops in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces 14th January eastern circle, Benares:—Prospects of wheat are normal, gram poor, sugar cane good.

Eastern circle (Fyzabad):—Prospects of wheat are good, gram normal and sugar cane good.

Eastern circle (Partabgarh) 12th January:—Prospects of wheat are normal, gram good and sugar cane normal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.921in.
Temperature of air	.. ..	73.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	66.5 "
Dew point	.. .. ..	62.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		81.1 "
Minimum " "		65.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 165

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		Jan. h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan. h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	19	17	15	27	0	26	11		
		5	20	25	3		22	57	
Tu.	29	3	51	27	1	28	10	31	
		16	56	25	8		22	36	
Th.	31	5	59	25	9	31	0	26	
		19	52	26	4		12	58	
F.	25	23	43	27	7	25	5	8	
		13	10	29	2		7	6	
S.	26	2	26	28	6	27	8	47	
		14	5	27	6		20	36	
M.	28	3	4	27	10	28	9	34	17	7
		5	47	26	1		21	30	19	4
W.	30	4	48	26	4	30	11	43	17	7
		18	21	25	9					

EXPORTS.

January 25,

S S Heggron for New York:—10000 cwt. Indian castor seed, Rally Bros.; 13000 cwt. Indian castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 4 bundles woollen carpets, M M and Co., 390 cwt Indian coriander seed, S Laljee and Co., 132 cwt. Niger seed, I A H Mansoor, 175 cwt Indian condiments, Owen and Okell; 5 cwt curry powder, Owen and Okell; 217 bales Akund cotton, N Rajaram and Co., 325 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 52 casks Goat skins, Mahomed Hosein Allahid; 140 cwt Ish rounds R Dhanjee and Co., 58 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 7 bales raw fox skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Heggron for Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton waste, J A H Mansooree; 31 bales Goats skin, Deccan Trading Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—112 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros. 110 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—715 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—715 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Pilsna for Constantinople—52 cwt mendhi powder, A A Kader; 25 cwt mendhi powder, A El. Ejel.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—10 bales raw cottons Japan Cotton T. Co., 172 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales raw cotton, Madhoydas Amersey, 100 cwt cummin seed, Amin and Sons.

S S Dalgona for Hamburg:—226 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tregarthen for Ghent:—770 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co., 770 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 220 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram; 440 bales raw cotton Hirjee Nensey; 165 bales raw cotton, G Chachaty.

S S Solhang for Antwerp:—1037 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Delta for London:—125 cwt mother of pearl shells, A H Mavjee; 11 cwt aloes, A H Mavjee; 200 cwt coriander seed, A Durst 5 casks Goats skin, Shamjee Mall; 66 casks Goats skin, Nizamuddin and Co., 50 cwt. fennel seed, Amin and Sons; 2 bales woollen mundas, D Chellaram, 2 cases brassware, D Chellaram; 1 bale cotton curtains, D Chellaram.

S S Mashobra for London:—1980 cwt Indian gram, Rally Bros.; 31 cwt Assofotida, Hajee Md. Sharif.

S S Mashobra for Hull:—20000 cwt Indian linseed, Rally Bros.; 495 cwt Indian gram, Rally Bros.; 4950 cwt jawaree, Rally Bros.

S S Algie for New York:—20 cwt cardamom seed, R S Tata and Co., 207 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.;

S S Delemoor for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt ground nuts, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Delemoor for Hull:—750 cwt myrabolams, V Bhasker; 2000 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon, 4000 cwt cottonseed, E D Sassoon.

S S Trejanthen for Hull:—4000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros.; 337 cwt [illegible] Kalyandas Bros.; 150 [illegible] 2000 cwt castor [illegible]

S S [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 15½.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 650.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 720.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 710.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 142½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.22-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 94-25.
London—Switzerland, Frcs, 24.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 104.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.16.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet but steady market.

	London, Jan. 24.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 9/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	4—17—10 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	33 13/16 Quiet

	London, Jan. 24.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 13/16
" " 2 months hence	33 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China bought India sold-business moderate Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loans 2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 25. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 17/32
Pcs. Demand	650
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	235
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 24.
Exchange on London in Paris	94.75
" " " Germany	17,700,000,000,000
" " " Italy	97.39
Stockholm	16.32
Christiania	30.68
Amsterdam	11.39
Switzerland	24.46
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	103.87
Athens	218.00

	London, Jan. 23.
Demand Bills	
	London, Jan. 23.
Cuban Sugar March Nominal	25/6

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 24.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 m/st	11 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	21 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 23.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 3/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	" 90 3/4 unchgd,
War Loan 5% 1929/47	" 99 3/4+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 55 3/3+1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 44 unchgd,
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	" 64 +3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	" 56 +1 1/4

	London, Jan. 24.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100
per cent. Indian	" 113—

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Sovereigns ready 16/2/6.
Sovereigns forward 16/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25-12-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-12-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/12/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79-9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79-9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80-3.

London, Jan. 24.

Bar gold ready s. 97-10.
Silver ready d. 33-13.
Silver forward d. 33-5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India sold, China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Ready :—25—12—0
Valda. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Peet 25—11—6 25—11—9 .. 25—11—9
Maha 25—12—3 25—12—3 .. 25—12—3
Teji Mandi.
Posh ..
Maha —6—
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

January 25.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 27 to 33 points lower in New York futures. The market advanced early on Commission Houses buying and short covering, but later eased on local and Wall Street, selling Liverpool has been reported 38 points up. The advance was due to scattered good buying.

Messrs Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 24th instant (5-35) p.m.) as under :—

"Market has a better tone on improved Manchester reports and slight renewal of confidence. Acts healthily."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable D/24th instant, from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.

"Expert Broad scalping market for some time; Favourable to operations both ways for moderate profits regardless of long range opinion."

Owing to the moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 617¼ i.e. Rs. 4¼ lower than yesterday's closing rates. At the opening prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses were sellers which caused the market to decline to Rs. 615. At about this level Bull operators bought and the prices improved to Rs. 618 but again gave way to Rs. 611 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling, and the Bazar finally closed at Rs. 611¼ at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 612 and advancing to Rs. 613 on buying by Commission Houses closed weak at Rs. 611¼ on Marwari Shroffs selling.

The Official Room rate for Oomra January was quoted Rs. 600. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 581 and going up to Rs. 583, on buying by Offices gave way to Rs. 578 and finally closed at Rs. 579¼. The Official Room rate for Bengal January was Rs. 545, Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 520.

Our market for ready cotton was, steady yesterday and the demand was better.

To-days tenders are as follows :—

Fine Berar	3,900 bales.
Fine Central Provinces No. 1	4,300 bales
Fine Central Provinces No. 2	400 bales
F. G. Bengal United Provinces	900 bales
F. G. Bengal Sind-Punjab	1,000 bales
F. G. Bengal Rajputana	1,200 bales
Total	12,300 bales.

Total tenders upto date are as under :—

Fine Berar	7,500 bales
Fine Central Provinces No. 1	35,500 bales
Fine Central Provinces No. 2	1,100 bales
F. G. Bengal United Provinces	2,000 bales
F. G. Bengal Sind-Punjab	3,000 bales
F. G. Bengal Rajputana	4,100 bales
Total	26,200 bales

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

25th January 1924.
New York Market 24th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing prices since previous close
33.50	Jan.	33 24	—26
33.85	Mar.	33.84—01	33.53 —32
34.02	May.	34.12+10	33.75 —27
32.93	Jul.		28.05 —20
28.25	Oct.		27.60 —17
27.77	Dec.		

Telegraphic market advices: Market highest 34.15, lowest 33.45, range. 70 points. Short covering and commission houses buying early on reports of better short demand; market easier on local selling, speculative selling and Wall street selling in the narrow market.

Liverpool Market 24th January 1924.

Prev Close	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Since previous Close
19.31	Jan.	19.19+28	19.70 +39
19.37	Mar.	19.62+25	19.63+26 19.75 +38
19.37	May.		19.75 +38
18.94	Jul.		19.29 +35

Peet 79—11—0	..	79—9—0	79—9—0
Maha 80—4—0	..	80—3—0	80—3—0
Teji Mandi.			
Maha 1—2—0			
Tone—Market Quiet.			

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/10.
3 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
5 per cent War Loan 99/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 95/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 102/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102.
6 per cent. Bonds. due 1932 103-2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330 xd, India 75, Central 25/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425n, Bombay Cotton 585, Bombay Dyeing 600, Centy 341/4, Cent-India 476/4, Colaba Land 123-12, Coorla 148/8xd, Crescent 213/12, Edw. Sassoon 210, Fazulbhoy 772/8, Finlay 625, Gokak 112/8, Ind. Bleaching 185, Ind-Malwa 387/8, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 250n, Kohinoor 132n, Luxmi Cotton 5000, Madhowji 240, Mathuradas 335, M Petit 3000, Meyer Sassoon 165, Morarji 390xd, New Great 507/8, New City 270, Pabani 345, Pearls 512/8, Phoenix 422/8, Shapurji 171/4, Simplex 311/4xd, Standard 1500, Swan 765, Syed Shi 473/12, Tata Mill 305 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 217/8, B Burma 282/8, B Burma N I 60n, Bt Burma Pet 5/6, Bombay Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord 85, Katni Defd 210, New India 12, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron Ord 27, Tata Iron Defd 95, Tata Hydro 655xd, and Scindia Steam 6/11.

	London, Jan. 24.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	" 128—
National	" 42—
Eastern	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

16.52 Oct.	16.69+17	16.75	+23
22.30 Egyptian Jan.		22.66	+36
21.15 " Nov.		21.48	+33

Telegraphic market advices :

(1) Scattered buying, some long liquidation; local against the market (2) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 300,000. (3) American cross rate 422. March highest 19.76, lowest 19.59, range. 17 points. (4) Good buying, short covering, little selling pressure. Manchester reports good to-day. Further spot sales for export to the Continent.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us on the 23rd Inst. as under "Ginners 9,945,000. Fresh setback possible but feeling generally better."

Alexandria Market 24th January 1924. Previous close 44.12, delivery March, Opening 44.50.

	Liverpool, Jan. 24. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. Liverpool.	Jan.	19.70+39
	Mar.	19.75+38
	May	19.75+38
	July	19.29+35

	Liverpool, Jan. 24. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	100
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports.	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot		19.45
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		23.20
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar.	33.86—28
(As known in Liverpool)	May	34.12—24
	July	33.02—21
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar.	33.99
	May,	33.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.58+27
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.62+25
April	—
May	19.61+24
June	—
July	19.18+24
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.69+17
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March	22.65

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	611 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	
"	March	522
Fine Oomra.	Dec. Jan.	
Fine Oomra.	March	580

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 24. To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	19.70+39
February	19.70+39
March	19.75+38
April	19.75+38
May	18.75+38
June	19.61+35
July	19.29+30
August	18.54+34
September	17.44+26
October	16.75+23
November	16.54+34
December	16.33+23
January	16.24+14

Tone—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 24. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar.	33.53—32
	May	33.75—27
	July	32.60—33
	Oct.	28.05—20

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24. To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	22.66+36
February	22.72+35
March	22.78+36
April	22.83+35
May	22.88+33
June	22.91+33
July	22.93+33
August	22.71+33
September	22.45+33
October	21.85+33
November	21.48+33
December	21.13+33
January	21.13+33

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

M. G. Bengal Good,	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good	14.50
" " " Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.10
" " Fully Good	16.60
" " Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " Continent	12,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.53—32
" May	33.75—25
" July	32 60—33
" Oct.	28.05—20
Spot Cotton at New York	33.80—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.65—25
Futures, " " Mar.	33.25—27
" " " May.	33.25—40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	63 3/8
Silver Commercial Bars.	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	570	560	545
M. G. Oomra No. 3	610	600	585
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	640	630	615
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	625	615	600
M. G. Mathia	595	585	570
M. G. Khandesh	600	590	575

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	615
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	
Ful y Good Bengal	March	527
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	
Fine Oomra	March.	583

WHEAT.

London, Jan 24

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	13/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	43
AUSTRALIAN Jan Feb. Buyers	46 4 1/2
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers	32/3

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 25. 6 1/2 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	22 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 12 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	10 0 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	43 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 0 6	
Linseed, April/May	12 10 6	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 14 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan 24.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 62 9/16
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	" 29 1/2
	Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	" 18 7/16

	London, Jan. 24.
TIN BLOCK	£ 252 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper, America	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 24.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Done	£ 19 9/16
Firm but very little doingr	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	Firm at hlgher rates very little doing.
J/A Value	£ 39.3/8
May/Aug Paid	38

JAVA SUGAR.

London Jan. 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	30/9
July Sellers	24/6
July Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1

Tone—Absence of buyers, Holders firm,

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay	13/3

RUBBER.

London, Jan 24.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	13 7/8

Tone—Quiet and easier.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 24, 1924,

Cotton	25,806 Bales
Wheat	40,86 Cwts
Linseed	2,163 "
Rape etc,	693 "
Gingellyseed	3,827 "
Poppyseed	289 "
Groundnuts	5,728 "
Castorseed	13,217 "
Rice	3,716 "
Myrabolams	6,397 "
Cottonseed	31,460 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7,672 "
Juwar	1,218 "
Masur	89 "
Barley	Nil
Bajri	3,977 "
Coal	470 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 24.

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	1 2 6
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 7 9
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 8 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece.	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124: —	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 18th Jan. 1924—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,45 00 000
Public Deposits		14,30 16 000
Other Deposits		70,85 69 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		8,00 00 000
Sundries		97 00 000
	Rupees	104,20 35 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities		10,40 61 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,29 82 000
Loans		20,49 44 000
Cash Credits		37,65 12 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		13,54 55 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		18 56 000
Dead Stock		2,46 12 000
Sundries		34 88 000
Balances with other Banks		120 03 000
		87,59 13 000
Cash		16,61 22 000
	Rupees	104,20 35 000

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Description	Spot prices 24-1-24	17-1-24
Bengals F. G.	556	535
S/Punjab F. G.	550	535
Broach F. G.		
Settlenert		
Oomras Fine	610	610
M. G. Muttia F.	585	585
M. G. Khandssh F.	595	595
Futures.		
Hedges Contracts	24-1-24	17-1-24
Bengals Dec./Jan	543	540
March.	534	532 527
Broach, April/May	623	620 618
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	601	600
March.	588	590 583

Receipts for the week ending 24th Jan. 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	28789	23868
Oomras	122707	116212
Dholleras	9755	12415
Broach	3952	861
Southerns	2718	395
Persians	30	..
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	315	512
Other sorts	101	..
Total	168557	154263

Exports for the week ending 6 th Jan. 1924.

	Bales
Europe	66380
China	3790
Japan.	54565
Coast Ports.	2521
Total	127256
Afloat in harbour Europe	17178
China Japan and Coast Ports	161305
Total	178483

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 24th Jan. 1924 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
1338816	1241374	1108176	804192	961794

Exports from 1st. September 1923 to 24th January 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
Europe	471637	301488	256977	251141	219849
China	36157	37354	82629	52812	39420
Japan	430 24	517546	632031	138549	579928
Coast Ports	14711*	12450	9746	5514	6369
Total	953429	868838	981383	454016	845566

*Including 4073 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 24th January 1924 ..13,887 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mill in Bombay on 24th Jan. 1924 .....5,22,496 Bales

MILL STORES

January. 25.

The market continued with the usual dullness, however, there were small interesting developments in the doings of Cotton Braids, which have been offered by Home manufacturers at 26/27d. C. I. F. Bombay. The local price is also stabilised at Rs. 1-13-0, and the demand was slightly better this week than preceding weeks. Steel Reeds have had no activity—the price keeping quite steady at Rs. 0-3-8—whereas the Home indenting value being firm at 3d. C. I. F. Bombay. Among woollen goods, the prices kept unchanged. Roller Cloth and Sizing flannels of different sizes and ounces met with usual small inquiry.

The Japanese Bobbins market has evinced slightly better interest mainly due to the scarcity of available stocks—especially of Roving:—5/8", Stubbings 3/4" and Conical pirns 5", the stocks of which have been practically consumed from the markets, and the dealers who have been holding some cases have been firm. Ring Enamelled Bobbins of 5" kept unchanged at Rs. 9/4 per gross.

Cotton Bandings (rim and Scroll) kept firm and some business was reported at Rs. 1/6/0. Tubular Bandings 2s. and 3s. met with rather a more brisk demand. The prices are as under :—

Healds Rs. 1/13/0.
Roller Cloth Rs. 8/8/0.
Card cans Rs. 4.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/8/0.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 24.
Conical pirns 5" Rs. 7/4/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/8.
Sizing flannels Rs. 3/12/0 4/4/0.
Weft grates Rs. 24.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/5/0.
Stubbings Japan Rs. 24
Ring Bobbins Rs. 9/4/0.

CHEMICAL

January. 25.

Zinc Chloride kept poor in demand, owing to fresh arrivals in large lots, and also that the demand from mills has appreciably gone down. Magnesium Chloride kept at Rs. 3 but there is every chance of a further rise, as lots recently arrived have been almost consumed. Brown sugar lead witnessed a renewal of activity—the price being firm at Rs. 52. Farina kept ruling very strong at Rs. 16/8/0. Dextrine has no further changes worth reporting. Epsom salts commercial changed hands at Rs. 3 and the Home Indenting value for Continental Epsom is £3/3 per ton C. I. F. Bombay. Bleaching powder changed hands at Rs. 14 per cwt. Sodium Sulphide has nothing further worth reporting. Caustic soda kept firm at Rs. 25 per cwt.

The general tone of the market is rather healthy and the prices quoted to buyers for Continental chemicals have been almost firm. If the mills in India were to buy a little more freely, there would be an immediate revival of activity. The quotations are :—

Epsom salt Rs. 3/2/0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/11/0.
Sulphide soda 62 per cent Rs. 15.
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 25.
Silicate coda Rs. 10.
Acetate lead white Rs. 47.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/6/0.
Acetate Lead Brown Rs. 53.
Litharge Rs. 36.
Bleaching powder Rs. 14.
Farina Rs. 16/8/0.
Bichromate potash Rs. 48.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Jute market opened weak and owing to the lack of buyers and holders selling rates of Howrah and Clive were barely maintained. There was little support for the hundred rupee denominations and an easier feeling generally prevailed.

Cottons.—Dunbar and Kesoram were both weaker.

Coals.—There has been less business than usually recorded with prices on the whole keeping steady.

Teas.—Have been neglected with more sellers on balance.

Miscellaneous continued dull and uninteresting.

Government securities: 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 91, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 95/12, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928, 102/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/8. S.I. do. 1927 100/10 do. 1930 102/4 S.I.

Banks Imperial bank fully paid £362 s.d. s. 1. Do contg. 335 xd.

Railways.—Arakan Light Railway 7½ c.d.

Cottons.—Agra United 2/10. Bengal Nagpore Cotton 25/8, Dunbar 174, Kesoram 5/6, Jubbulpore Baby. 15s s.l. Belvedere 404 xd. s l. Budge Budge 402. Caledonian 462/8, Clive 27/8, Empire 42/8, s. l. Howrah 36/6, Hukumchand Ord. 7/4, Kamarhatty 462/8, Kelvin 623/8, Nuddea 41 Standard 93 sl.

Coals Burrakur 37/2 s.l. East Indian 33 Ch. D. Gopalchunda 5 sl. Ord. 10. North Damuda 6/2, Phularitand 2/4, Raneegunge 52/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 4/12, South Karanpura 11/8.

Miscellaneous C.P Cements 1/3. Frank Ross 4/12, Bararee Coke 8, B.I. Corporation Ord. 4/14, Indo-Burma Tin 7/2 c.d. Titaghur Paper 4/6, Midnapore Zemindary 121.

Tea Companies Bishnauth 26/8, Dufflaghur 12/8, Tengpaniayqu Tirrihannah 22/4 Tukvar 26/8. Debentures 7 per cent Auckland Jute Debs. 101/8, Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling five and one fourth pence and demand is one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence.

(For other Commercial see page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Eleventh Extra Meeting.

Annual Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc. at Damoder Thackersey Hall, Parel.

SUNDAY, January 27.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc., at Dadar, Antonio Da Silva School, 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Prize distribution gathering of the Bombay Humanitarian League, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road 5-15 p.m.. Hon. Sir N. C. Macleod to preside.

Zoroastrian League's National Sports, Cooperage grounds 4 p.m., Sir C. Jehangir, Bart. to preside, 4 p.m.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Debate regarding the release of Mahatma Gandhi, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

MONDAY, January 28.

National Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Major David Graham Pole on "India and Labour Government" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

Exhibition of "Arts and Industrial Class," at New Queen's Road, (opp. Charni Road Ry. Crossing) 5-15 p.m.,

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 27 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 28 (Mon) sunrise 7h. 14m., sunset 6h. 30m.
Jan. 29 (Tue.) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 30m.
Jan. 30 (Wed) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 31 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h 31m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	*23 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 1

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETALVAD.—Pankhidiba Harilal, mother of Sir Chimanlal and Chunilal, Keshavlal and Naginlal Setalvad. Died on 24th January, at Ahmedabad.

DIVINE SERVICES.

To-morrow (Sunday) the Morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. G. B. Trivedi at 5-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Plassy" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class to-day from 6 to 7 p.m. at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Weekly Vedanta Class at 9 a.m. tomorrow at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz. Both the classes are open to the public.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Saturday) morning the 26th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

ALL-INDIA KHADDAR BOARD.

A meeting of the All-India Khaddar Board will be held in the Bungalow of Messrs. Revashankar Jayjivan Jhaveri, Gamdevi, Bombay on 31st January at 4 p.m.

The khadi workers and all others concerned informed that the office of this Department has been transferred from 183-85 Kalbadevi to Sabarmati. Hence all correspondence in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, All-India Khaddar Board, Satyagrah ashram, Sabarmati."

THE CLERKS' UNION.

All members of the Union are requested to attend the meeting which is to be held today (Saturday) the 26th inst at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union Hall 559/561 Girgaum Road, to consider what practical measures are immediately to be devised to increase the membership.

"STUDENTS AND COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. H. L. Kaji, M.A. (L.E.S.), will deliver a public lecture at the Brotherhood Headquarters Sandhurst Road, on "Students and Cooperaive Movement", to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)..

NATIONAL BABY WEEK, BOMBAY.

DADAR CENTRE.

To-morrow (Sunday) at Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar at 3 p.m, (S.T.) to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the National Baby Week Committee, Bombay, the Baby Week shall be celebrated at the above centre at the time and place mentioned above. The Hon. Mr. Ali Mohamad Khan Dehlavi, Minister of Excise and Forests, will preside. There will be a Baby Show competition. Prizes will be distributed by Her Excellency Lady Wilson who will arrive at about p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

There will be a discourse given by Digambardas of Goa on the subject, "The work in connection with Theosophy and Order of the Star in the East, done by a different School (Sampradaya), from that of Theosophy and Order of the Star in the East, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Dharmalaya Lodge Hall, Jagannath Shankershet's House, Girgaum.

NON-BRAHMIN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The second Session of the Thana District Non-Brahmin Teachers' Conference will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Papdi, Bassein, when Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., J.P., will preside.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

Mr. C. P. De Cunha, M.A., Solicitor will deliver a lecture on "Catholicism and the World's Progress" to-morrow (Sunday) at p.m. (S.T.) in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul. Revd. Fr. E. Blatter, S.J., Rector St. Xavier's College will preside. The lecture has been arranged by the Publicity Committee of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The Marathi Class in Economics started under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, will meet as usual to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Mr. C. S. Deole will be in charge. It is open to all.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The Thirty-fifth Annual General meeting of the Samaj will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, when the members are requested to be present. Also a Special General meeting of the Samaj, will be held on the same day after the Annual General meeting is over, to consider the desirability of taking Census of the P. P. Community.

"OUR DUTY TO OUR MOTHER TONGUE."

Under the auspices of the Warli Vidyarthi Vrinda, Professor G. G. Tipnis of Elphinstone College will deliver a public lecture on "Our Duty to our Mother Tongue" to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Warli Fergusson Road Municipal Boys' School. All are cordially requested to attend.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT SABHA.

Pandit Srikrishna Mohanji Sharma Kartantik, President of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha, has issued invitations for a public dinner of all members of the Sabha, Punjabi, Hindustani, Gujerati and Marathi, at 11 a.m. to-morrow at Thana. An interesting programme of music, discussion of communal problems etc., has been arranged in connection with the dinner.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

A prize distribution gathering will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir N. C. Macleod, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court. Well-known speakers will address the meeting and Parsi Lady Students of Mr. Shroff's class will sing interesting songs. Sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

THE ANAVIL MANDAL.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Anavil Mandal will be held at the Social Service League Hall, Poibawdi, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Messrs. Mahadeo H. Desai and Dayalji Nanubhai will speak.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a debate will take place at the Brotherhood Headquarters to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. S. A. Dange will move that this House thinks that the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi is detrimental to the interests of this country in particular and humanity in general, as it thwarts the propagation of the principle of non-violence as a distinctive weapon in the regeneration of world-peace and redress human wrongs and assertion of rights and exhorts all to do their best for his immediate release.

Mr. P. F. Dhanvantkar, M.A., LL.B. Advocate, will read Rabindra Nath Tagore's "In Tune with the Infinite" at the Brotherhood Headquarters on Sunday morning at 9-30 (S.T.).

"INDIA AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT."

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Major David Graham Pole prominent member of the Labour Party and the General Secretary of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, London, will deliver public lecture at the Sir Cowasji Jhangir Public Hall, Fort on Monday (the 28th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "India and Labour Government" when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

EXHIBITION OF "ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL CLASS."

An Exhibition of "Arts and Industrial Class" will be opened at New Queen's Road, in the premises of Messrs. Hormusji and Sons (opp. the Charni Road Ry. Crossing) on Monday next (the 28th inst.), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Clayton will open the Exhibition.

ALL-INDIA ARORBANS CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference took place on 12th inst. and was decided unanimously that the All-Indi Arorbans Conference will take place on 23rd and 24th March 1924 at Amritsar.

HEALTH WEEK IN MALABAR.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust as part of its medical relief and general educational and propaganda work did its bit during the recent National Health Week in and around the centres where it has been working. On th opening day, i.e., 14th inst., Mr. T. C. Venkataramaier of the Trust went to Kodakkal and delivered a magic lantern lecture on General Sanitation and another with charts on Hook-worm. On the second day there was a lantern lecture on general sanitation at Tirur. On the third day, Dr. T. C. John delivered a lecture in Tanur on Hook-worm with charts. Mr. Krishna Kurup the Headmaster of the School read a paper on Health. On the fourth day, Mr. Venkataramaa Iyer went to Mangalam and before a large audience of Mahomedans delivered a lecture on Hook-worm in the local Elementary School. On the fifth day there was a lecture on "Child Welfare" at the Peoples' Club at Puthantheruv. The last day was one of great festivities and popular enthusiasm. In the morning there were pujas, and prayers in the Puthantheruv temple. After that came the Baby bath and the baby show. About hundred babies were brought by their mothers of all castes and creeds. Sweets and fruits were distributed among the babies and the District Health Officer gave away the prizes to the best babies and mothers. Among the winners were a baby each from Thiyya, a Panchama Moplah and weaver castes. In the evening there were sports for the boys of the Trust's Night Schools and prizes given away. Light refreshments were served to the children and the whole function ended with a procession through the village. It is hoped that the instruction in Health matters imparted to the villagers through magic lantern shows demonstrations, and the rousing of right emotions in this important matter will have some influence on them during the year.

THE LATE MR. B. N. DESAI.

In the death of the late Mr. Bhimbhai Naranji Desai, B.A., which took place at his residence in Bombay on the 16th inst., has passed away, an educationist of great experience possessing a keen sense of duty and a social reformer who stood by his principle with unusual courage and sacrifice. Mr. Desai was for the last few years Inspector of Schools in Bombay and as such was immensely popular amongst the school teachers. During his long career as a teacher no-one who came in contact with the deceased but would be impressed how eminently qualified he was, both by temperament and culture, for the noble calling of the teacher. He leaves behind him a son, a daughtr and a widow, besides a number of friends and relatives, to mourn his loss..

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN OLD OFFENDER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which a Pathan named Firozesha Gulamsha was charged with theft. The accused was an old offender with eleven previous convictions, Sub-Inspector Sawant prosecuted.

The evidence showed that the complainant Bapu Kondiba and another were returning on the afternoon of the 18th December from Bori Bunder and going towards Abdul Rehman Street. The complainant was carrying a child on his shoulders. As they reached the Crawford Market the accused and two others came up to the complainant and removed a feather purse containing Rs. 10 from his waistcoat pocket. He attempted to arrest the accused but released him on the latter threatening to stab him with a knife. The accused was subsequently arrested by others, who witnessed the incident.

The accused was ordered to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Rahim charged one Shapurji Baria with rash and negligent driving of his motor car so as to damage the front of a tram-car on the 18th instant.

One Mr. F. R. Hetall gave evidence that while he was going in a tram-car from the Museum towards Sassoon Dock on the 18th instant, the accused drove his car in front of the tram car with a view to cross the road. In doing so the motor car struck the front portion of the tram car which was badly damaged.

Though some defence witnesses were called in, the magistrat disbelieved the evidence and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 90, or, in default, to suffer imprisonment for one month.

KILLED BY MOTOR LORRY.

Adinath Pandlik, a muccadam of labourers, was holding a red flag near an excavation made in front of Berkley place, Byculla on Thursday when he was knocked down by motor lorry No. 649, driven by P. K. John and was injured. He died on his way to the hospital.

At an inquest, before Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, deceased's wife who was along with him working at the excavation said that the deceased was holding a rope and a red flag and was seated near a post when the lorry turned and struck the post and the deceased fell with the post. When the lorry was stopped the deceased was under it. The vehicle was backed and the deceased removed. The lorry was going fast and the horn was not sounded.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

KILLED BY FLYING STONE AT QUARRY.

During the blasting operatives which were being carried out at Ramli Hill, Sion, at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday stones flew in various directions when one Dada Mania, aged about 30, employed there as a labourer, was struck on the back by a stone weighing about thirty pounds and he died on the spot within half an hour.

"DEVAKS OF THE DECCAN."

A Paper on the subject of "The Devaks of the Deccan and Konkan" by Mr. R. E. Enthoven was read before the Anthropological Society of Bombay on Wednesday, when Dr. P. B. Joshi, Ph. D. was in the Chair.

In this paper Mr. Enthoven dealt with the topic of the importance attached to the Devaks discovered in the Deccan and the Konkan to which he has drawn attention in the Introduction to his "Tribes and Castes in Bombay." "Devak" as described by Molesworh," is a term for the deity or deities worshipped at marriage, thread investiture etc." The Devak is also worshipped on the occasions of house-warming ceremonies and setting up of thrashing floors at harvest times. Messrs. Risley and Crooke have regarded Devak as a token, which, as defined by Sir James Fraser is "a class of material objects which a savage regards with superstitious respect believing that there exists between him and every member of the class an intimate and altogether a special relation." In India, it is usual for families with the same Devak to abstain from intermarriage and where the marriage bar is not in force, there is generally evidence that the former practice of exogamy based on Devaks has been deliberately replaced by a system of Kuls or family stocks looked upon as being more respectable than the more primitive custom. Mr. Enthoven, at the end of his paper, asked the members of the Society to supply him with several points regarding any Devaks that they could discover, such as:—

Name of Devak with full description, noting whether it was of use for food, fuel, timber or similar uses: name of caste or castes owning it: whether the Devak is a bar to marriage between two persons with the same Devak: occasions on which it is worshipped: whether it is held inviolable, i.e., not to be cut or injured or used in any way and sources of information.

CENTRAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read that the Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and 1 per cent. bonus to the shareholders. After the amalgamation of the Central Bank Ltd., the Tata Bank Ltd., the Bank has made a reasonable profit and declared the above dividend including 1 per cent bonus to the shareholders, considering the present state of the business. I hope in future the shareholders will get a higher dividend than at present. This is not a bad result of making a profit of Rs. 22 lakhs from the inception after amalgamation of the Bank. For I congratulate the Managing Director Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla. I wish him every success.—Yours, etc.,

BERAMSHAW HORMUSJI KARAI.

The "Praja Kashta Nivarani Sabha" of Delhi has elected the following office bearers:—Seth Nihamal Somani, Chairman, Pt. Hardat Jagvasoo, Secretary, Lala Vishan Sarup, Joint Secretary; Lala Jagannath, Treasurer. All correspondence should be addressed to Pundit Hardatji Jagvasoo, Kharibaoli, Delhi.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—"Monna Vanna" the film which is being shown this week at the Excelsior Theatre is the cinema adaptation of one of Maeterlinck's famous plays which made a great sensation when it was first produced, similarly the film is one which has been well received elsewhere and it is sure of a good reception in Bombay. It is a spectacular film, with the scenes laid in Florence and Pisa. It tells of the conflict between powerful states, the intrigues and rivalries of leaders striving to dominate the populace, the courageous response of a woman to divine and noble self-sacrifice and the ultimate triumph of purity and love. The comprehensive manner in which the subject is treated is suggested by the fact that many months were spent in research to secure faithful accuracy for every setting, costume and design; that over nine months were spent in the actual production; that mammoth structures were erected and that crowds numbering thirty thousands were marshalled in vivid mass scenes. It is a British production, and, in Lee Parry, who portrays "Monna Vanna," there has been discovered an artist of sweet charm and appealing beauty. "Monna Vanna" is a film which will make a strong appeal to all, especially to lovers of Maeterlinck. It is being screened at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. nightly.

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EMPIRE THEATRE.—At the Empire there is being shown the screen version of the play "Everywoman" which made a great sensation when it was first produced. The film is frankly sensational. It starts as an ordinary life drama and then enters upon the allegorical stage. Scenes of lavish splendour form the setting for the story. It revels in the magnificent palace of Wealth where scores of beautiful women disport themselves at a monster banquet board, while the bazaar, at the opening of the story, is virtually a great fashion show, women arrayed like birds move through the picture like extraordinarily clad mannequins exhibiting the latest creations of the modistes. In the midst of this pleasing pageantry, however, the character of the story is not lost to sight. It is convincingly and logically played as the simplest drama. The settings are extravagant, but the story is the thing, and everything has been fittingly subordinated to this great moving drama of life itself.

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EMPRESS THEATRE.—Douglas Fairbanks is the attraction at the Empress, his film, "The Nut," having been transferred there from one of the Fort theatres. In this film Fairbanks is his own typical self, full of life, vigour and action. He has a maiden in distress to rescue and he has many stunts to perform, and, he does them as only Fairbanks can. A film which goes with a swing from start to finish, it should be seen by all who have not yet seen it.

* * * *

WEST-END.—Yet another very interesting great picture is in store for the Cinema-loving public this week. The management of the West-End Cinema are living up to their avowed business motto; "the very best dramas—regardless of cost." The nine-reel Paramount Picture which they screen during the seven days, commencing to-night is one of the finest achievements of Mr. Cecil B. De Mille's. "Pools' Paradise" that's the title of the photoplay—is a love story with two men and two women as the playthings of that incorrigible little fellow Cupid. And these five-stars Miss Mildred Harris, Miss Dorothy Dalton, Miss Julia Faye, Mr. Conrad Nigel and Mr. Theodore Kosloff, between them, produce something that lingers for a long time in one's memory. The old adage—Love is Blind—is here depicted to be literally true.

* * * *

IMPERIAL.—Imperial commences from to-night a most enthralling four Star Pathe Serial "The Hidden Hand." It has an interesting story with four popular screen favourites, viz. (1) Miss Doris Kenyon, the athletic type of girl, expert in swimming, shooting, driving and riding. (2) The world-known villian Sheldon Lewis who has already won the reputation by starring in "Clutching Hand," "Iron Claw" and "Exploits of Elaine" (3) Miss Arline Pretty is a dainty and captivating bit of feminity who can boast of thousand of her admirers for her enchanting work. (4) Mahlon Hamilton is known as the dashing secret service man and has played the part of a hired in this serial.

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NOVELTY.—"Plunder" the newest Pathe serial is still doing a record breaking business at the Novelty Cinema. Mysterious elements pile up one after the other in "Mocked from the grave," the seventh episode, in which the mysterious "Mister Jones" whom Pearl supposed to be dead, again appears on the scene. After these two leading characters make a miraculous scape from their imprisonment in a cave, they plot a new way to outwit Deering in his exploits to gain control of the Central Building stock. Fascinating settings in the heart of New York's underworld furnishes a background for the chapter. Pearl White travels to the mountains of Kentucky in her endeavour to unravel the mystery of the "Human Target," the eighth episode. The early part of the chapter introduces us to he New York home where the mysterious "Mister Jones" seems to be a treacherous party instead of the trustworthy man she supposes. In Kentucky Pearl falls into a new intrigue and attempts to capture a bad man, "Snake" Jandus. Deering, however, suddenly appears on the scene, and the chapter ends with the Pathe Star facing a new peril. Pathe again introduces a new series of comedies this time, one featuring a monkey. Dippy Doo-Dads, the monkey, is the cleverest animal ever seen on the screen. He is almost human in his actions and will no doubt become a great favourite with the Bombay picture fans. There is also another comedy in the programme featuring Monty Banks who is already well known in this town and is one of the rising new stars of picturedome.

THE MARATHI STAGE.

YASHWANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.

Professor Shanker Row Sirnaik with his talented dramatic troupe has been staging a number of plays in Hindi and Marathi at the Bombay Theatre for the last two months.

Mr. Sirnaik has made himself very popular among the theatre going public of Bombay and lovers of vocal music, by his scientific songs.

He came to Bombar last November with his dramatic troupe. And in such a short space of time his company won fame as a first class company; and every play chiefly on Saturdays and Sundays, has been drawing bumper houses and on some occasions, people had to go back for want of room.

Mr. Sirnaik's songs are so much appreciated by the music-loving public that he gets an unusual number of encores in almost every play. Chiefly in "Soubhadra" the public demand was so insistent that he had to repeat several songs. He is already well-known in Maharashtra as "Maharashtra Kokeel". His Hindu drama "Chalti Duniya"" or "The Present World" is based on present-day topics. This play has been successfully staged and the chief characters of Lajwanthee, Vakil Kanyalal, the wealthy Laxmidas, Nirma Jan and young Thotiya were splendidly acted by Messrs. Sirnaik, Dada Ladoo, Kharandikar, Gopal Row and Master Nivrooth respectively.

The company is staging to-day and to-morrow "Samshya Kallol" or "Comedy of Errors" when Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas the famous comedian of the Marathi stage, will once again entertain the Bombay public as "Falgun Row". Mr. Sirnaik takes the part of "Revathi" the Naikeen's daughter. The company is expected to go to Indore next week.

MR. VICTOR PRINCE.

Mr. Victor Prince, the quaint comedian who made more than one hit in the Gilbert and Sullivan's operas played by the Williamson Company in Calcutta is bringing a company of burlesque artists to India and opens at Colombo at the end of this month, having sailed from Freemantle by the P. and O. "Narkunda" on 13th January 1924. He is playing Potted Pantomime and will open with "Robinson Crusoe of Rainbowland." He will play Colombo, Kandy, Madras, Bangalore, Poona and Bombay then the towns across to Calcutta. He has in his Company, Miss Jean Vernon, Miss Eileen Carson, Miss Dorothy Walters, Miss Betty Tuckwell, Miss Ruby Gibson, Mr. Dan Mansfield, who was comedian with Bandmann's Opera Company, Mr. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. Bert Hall and you will find them all very good artists. He is playing in Madan Theatres through India. He has eight Potted Pantomimes "Robinson Crusoe," "Cinderella," "Aladdin," "Sleeping Beauty," "Babes in the Wood," "Humpy Dumpty," "Sinbad the Sailor," and "Tom Thumb."

BENGAL INTETRNEES

HEATED DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Protracted and on occasions heated debate took place in the Bengal Council today on the resolution proposed by the Swarajists, Mr. Sen Gupta, asking for the release of political prisoners. The mover criticised the action of the Government in keeping men in internment without trial and for failing to submit evidence against them in cross-examination. The motion was supported by Nationalist and Constitutionalist speakers.

Mr. Villiers opposing described the arguments of the supporters of the resolution as being beneath contempt but was called to order and withdrew the remark.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said the resolution was inopportune after the Governor's inaugural speech. On account of the daylight murder of Mr. Day the result of the division was a foregone conclusion but it will not be the true index of the political situation in Bengal.

At the question time in the Bengal Council, to-day, Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson, replying to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that 17 persons had been arrested and detained in Bengal under Regulation 3 of 1818. The charges had been given to all the prisoners, and they were allowed opportunity to answer them in writing. Government did not considered it desirable to publish the charges and place of detention. With the exception of two prisoners arrested at the instance of the Government of India, the cases of all were placed before the judges. None of the arrested men were asked by the police if they were members of the Swarajya Party before their arrests. Replying to Moulvi Abdul Quader, Sir Hugh Stephenson stated that a special officer was now working out the cost of scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions.

Hon. Maulvi Fazlulhaq stated that Government did not contemplate introducing a bill in the near future for free and compulsory primary education. The municipalities could apply to Government for primary education to be made compulsory, but no such application had yet been received, and very few municipalities accepted the responsibility for providing voluntary primary education. The Government had placed an officer on special duty to work up voluntary primary education schemes and offered to contribute half the expenditure, but in the last two years only ten municipalities and 35 Unions had undertaken to introduce voluntary primary education.

The Debate was adjourned.

LEGALITY OF SWEEPSTAKES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

In the Bengal Council to-day Mr. H. Barton asked if the Government was aware that the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Albert Club and the Calcutta Club and certain other Clubs conducted sweepstakes in connection with certain races and the committee of the Calcutta Exhibition conducted a public raffle and if the clubs were afforded protection against the operation of the section 294A of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson replied that Government had no official information but it was believed that the facts were as were stated. The clubs were not afforded protection. Proceedings could only be instituted on the complaint made by the order of or under the authority from the Governor-General-in-Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General-in-Council in that behalf and no such complaint has been made. Bonafide Club sweepstakes were a form of social amusement in which the Government had aquiesced for many years, so long as the issue of the tickets was limited to members and proceedings were not open to any suspicion of abuse.

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Her Excellency Lady Wilson visited the National Baby Week Centre at Imamwada Byculla on Friday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson presided at a meeting of the representatives of Government and the Municipal Corporation in connection with the Medical Relief in Bombay City at the Secretariat on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson visited the National Baby Week Centre at the Marwadi Vidyalaya and Vanita Vishram, Girgaum on Thursday afternoon.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Thursday. The following had the honour of being invited:

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Staff Officer to H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, The Hon. Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward, Sir Sassoon Davis, The Hon. Mr. Jutice L. C. and Mrs. Crump, The Hon Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Major General Sir Henry Freeland, Lady Barber, M. J. E. B. Hotson, Senhor Don Alberto de la Guardia Y. Ojea and Nadame de la Guardia, M. J. P. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Green, Lt:-Colonel W. H. Leonard, Lt:-Colonel and Mrs. C. R. Bakhle, Lt:-Colonel F. F. Innes-Lillingston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dow, Mr. F. E. Sharp, The Revd: and Mrs. C. B. G. Collier, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Grantham, Captain and Mrs. A. K. MacEwan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. S. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. G. Taggart and Miss Grosvenor.

TODAY'S RACES.

(SELECTIONS BY "SENEX")

THE PERTH PLATE.—1 Mile.
SWITHIN 1
BELL METAL 2
COLEBY 3

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
WHIT WEEK 1
HUSKY 2
BELVEDERE 3

THE AINTREE PLATE. 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
AQUILEGIA 1
FITZCLARENCE 2
MISS EVANS 3

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—1½ Miles.
CHARLES WILLIAM 1
PERAMBULATOR 2
TREASURY 3

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE—1 Mile.
FRENCH FURZE 1
CTESIPHON 2
FUN OF THE FAYRE 3

THE TANSA PLATE.—1¼ Miles.
ROSE HILL 1
CROWN PRINCE 2
KELVIN BOY 3

THE MULUND PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
COMMANDER 1
YADGHAR 2
WHITE ROSE 3

THE TROMBAY PLATE. (Div. I.)—6 Furlongs, 41 yds.
FAITHFUL 1
KHATAF 2
HISHAN 3

THE TROMBAY PLATE. (Div. II.)—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
VASIF 1
GENERAL 2
MALLA 3

DISTURBANCE AT CENTURY MILL.

The situation in the Crown Mill and the Standard Mill remained the same yesterday.

The attempts of some of the strikers had failed to prevent the employees of the Century Mill to down tools during the last few days. But their efforts on Friday however, seemed to have been somewhat successful. The employees went into the mill as usual on Friday morning but after working for about an hour suddenly stopped and came out. They then marched to the Globe Mill near by, and created a disturbance. The management fearing damage to their property closed down the mill. The Police were informed and Superintendent Fuller with a party of police arrived on the scene and dispersed the strikers.

TEXTILE MILL.

Similarly the employees of the Textile Mill resorted to the same method. After working for about an hour they also came out which necessitated the closing down of the mill.

POSTING OF GUARDS.

Special Police arrangements have been made in the mill district and guards have been placed at some of the mills where trouble is apprehended.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Jutes in sympathy with hessians the tone of market generally was weak, but speculative stocks exhibited some strengthening covering operations. Enquiry for the heavier priced stocks was limited and those dealt in marked decline. Cottons remain unchanged. Coals continue steady with rates for Burrakur fully maintained while Gopalichuck shew a rise of about one rupee. Teas with little business in new Cinnatollah and Oodlabari marked declensions on last rates. In miscellaneous demand for Indian Iron and Steel continues at gradually hardening rates, otherwise this section is without interest. Government securities show the turn better. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 64/8, 5 per cent. War Loans 1929-47 91, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/6.

Banks:—Eastern Bank 71, Imperial Bank 334/8.

Railways:—Arakhan Light 72, Chaparmukh Silghat 72.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore 25/4, Dunbar 173, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref 101, Bally 153/4, Caledonian 462/8, Cheviot 233, Clive 27/8, Craig 5/7, Delta 437/8, Condalpara 710, Fort William 251/8, Howrah 36/12, Lothian 342, New Central 462/8, Nuddea 41/8, Orient 170, Presidency 5/14, Reliance 45/4.

Coals:—Bengal 637/8, Bilbera 5/4, Barrakur 37, Gopalichuck 16/4, Kuardi 7/10, Minto 25, Satpukuria and Asansol 4/2, South Karanpura 11/12, Satikdih 8/12, Bengal Telephone ord. 6/4, Indian Iron and Steel 43, Marshall and Co. 3/14.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/4, Indian Wood Products 6/12, Burma Finance 2/5, Thompson and Taylor Bombay 8/4, Calcutta Steam Navigation 92, Cawnpore Sugar 36/4.

Tea:—Bishnauth 26/12, Central Cachar 160, New Cinnatollah 600, Oodlabari 25/2, Rutenga 13.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven thirty second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one fourth pence.

DEATHS DUE TO ROCK BURSTS IN MINES.

OORGAUM, Jan. 25.

Two deaths and cases of three injured are reported as a result of rock bursts in the mines.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

FRANK HODGES.

Mr. Frank Hodges, aged 3[illegible], is of Welsh descent and at the age of 14 worked in a mine. In 1909 he obtained a Miners' Federation certificate at Ruskin College, Oxford, and is now studying for the bar. He helped to found the Central Labour College. He was Secretary of the Miners' Federation but in accordance with the rules governing the Federation, Mr. Hodges resigned after his recent election to Parliament from the Lichfield Division of Staffordshire. He took a prominent part in the miners' strike of April, 1921.

HARRY GOSLING.

Harry Gosling, aged 6[illegible], the Transport wo[illegible] Chairman of [illegible] great s[illegible] of

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Our best thanks are due to "Bombay Chronicle," "Times of India", "Hindu" "Swarajya", "Maharatta," "Kaiser-i-Hind," "Modern Review," "United India and Indian States," etc., etc., for their fine review of this publication which is available at the uptodate Girgaum booksellers'.
SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26 1924.
(686th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE TEST.

The visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to Kenya has evidently breathed a new spirit into the struggle of her countrymen in that colony for their rights. Though Reuter's agency has chosen to observe silence regarding the East African Indian Congress, the accounts which are arriving from Mombasa amply testify to the momentous nature of the session, over which Mrs. Naidu was chosen to preside. The enthusiasm aroused and the resolutions adopted at the session show that the local Indians now fully realise that unless they stand on their own legs and manfully fight for their birthrights, they will go under before the unholy crusade which the White settlers are waging against them. They have witnessed the shameful betrayal of their interests by the Imperial Government and like their countrymen in India have ceased to believe in the benevolent intentions of British statesmen in power. Never was there a more law-abiding and loyal community under the Flag than the Indian community of East Africa, but its loyalty and peacefulness have been rewarded with indignities and open persecution. Is it any wonder that they should have lost faith in the professions of British statesmen?

The Congress has rightly rejected summarily the British Cabinet's policy regarding Indians, which, as every impartial observer knows, was dictated by the Whites of Kenya by threats of violence and open secession from the Empire. The plea of trusteeship of the "Natives" is too transparent a camouflage to deceive any Indian. The world knows how the interests of the "Natives" are being safeguarded by the Colonials Office and the Whites of Kenya. We are not surprised that the Congress should have resolved on non-payment of the poll-tax to mark its emphatic protest against the iniquitous Kenya decision. Such a resolve is calculated to bring pointedly to the notice of the Imperial Government, the British nation and the world at large, the enormity of the injustice which Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet was guilty of towards a peaceful and law-abiding section of His Majesty's subjects. The Labour Party is in power now. Its spokesmen have all along been professing sympathy for Indians in the disabilities they are labouring under in various parts of the Empire. One prominent member of the Party, who is now a Cabinet Minister, had stated that Kenya would be the test of British statesmenship and he even went so far as to assert that were the Labour Party returned to power, it would reverse the iniquitous decision regarding Kenya. The time is now come for the Labour Party to make good its professions. Will it stand the test? Sir Sydney Olivier has in the past nobly fought the cause of the down-trodden "Natives" of Africa against the tyranny of the Whites. Will he remain true to his past by espousing the cause of Indians against the same tyranny?

But whether the Labour Party redeems its pledges or not, we in India cannot afford to watch the struggle in Kenya with folded arms. It is now or never for the Kenya Indians. The people of India should render every help, moral and material, to their countrymen in Kenya engaged in a veritable life and death struggle. By deputing Mrs. Naidu to the East African Congress, the country has pledged itself to support the Kenya Indians through thick and thin. The struggle in Kenya is bound to be as bitter and perhaps as prolonged as in India, and every Indian who is concerned for the honour and well-being of his countrymen abroad must be prepared to render unflinchingly every help to those struggling for their very existence in what is being made "a characteristically British Colony".

UNCONVINCING

Apart from the exhortation to the Swarajists to give up obstructive tactics and the frank absolution of the Congress and Swaraj parties from any connection with revolutionary crime in Bengal, Lord Lytton's address to the Bengal Legislative Council is not very illuminating. The laboured attempt made by the Governor to justify the deportation and continued detention of several Bengalis without any trial, is hardly convincing. Lord Lytton has not at all answered the charge that his Government have been guilty of a serious breach of faith in resorting to Regulation III of 1818 for a purpose other than indicated by the Repressive Laws Committee when the latter acquiesced in the temporary retention of the Regulation in the Statute Book. Lord Lytton's Government cannot be unaware of the fact that the Committee had recommended that the Regulation should be limited to its original purpose, namely, "due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British Dominions from foreign hostility and, *only in so far as the inflammable frontier is concerned, from internal commotion.*" The Government of India have accepted this recommendation. Lord Lytton's Government have nowhere asserted that the arrest and detention of the Bengalis is in the interests of peace in and safety of the Frontiers. Are not the Government, therefore, clearly guilty of violation of a promise given with the authority of the supreme Government? Lord Lytton has no answer to this charge. His Excellency justifies the imprisonment without trial of these men on the ground that they are a danger to established order, but he appears to be unaware that this is an argument the fallacy of which has been conclusively demonstrated by the Repressive Laws Committee. The Committee, which included the Home and Law Members of the Government of India, after considering this very argument, came to the unanimous conclusion that "the harm created by the retention of arbitrary powers of imprisonment by the Executive may, as history has shown, be greater even than the evil which such powers are directed to remedy." As if to warn Lord Lytton's Government of the futility, nay danger, of "the retention of arbitrary powers of imprisonment," history has repeated itself once again. One utterly fails to see how the indefinite imprisonment of the nine deportees, even should one believe them to be revolutionaries, will act as a deterrent on the activities of fresh recruits to crime. Only a regular trial of the deportees and their conviction and sentence, should they be guilty of the crimes attributed to them, can act as a deterrent to fresh crime. Lord Lytton asks the world to believe that in the opinion of the two judges, to whom the materials about the detenus were submitted, "the existence of a revolutionary conspiracy has been clearly established" and "the evidence is sufficient to prove active participation in that conspiracy in the case of every man whom Government has detained by the use of Regulation III of 1817." If the "evidence" against these men is so "sufficient" and their conviction many be taken for granted, why do not the Bengal Government place these men before a regular judicial tribunal and get them convicted? They will thereby be not only relieving themselves of a terrible burden of responsibility but will carry some relief to the public conscience, also, which is bewildered at present by the Government's strange tactics. It is necessary to tell Lord Lytton frankly that the Indian public are not at all convinced either that the persons deported are really guilty of revolutionary crime or that their imprisonment without trial is conducive to peace and safety of the country.

MAHATMA AND NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

The New York "Nation" received by yesterday's mail has the following instructive comments on Mahatma Gandhi's claim to the Nobel Peace prize:—

"There is a fitness in the decision of the Nobel Prize Committee to award no peace prize this year. There is no peace this year to celebrate. Fridtjof Nansen's brave struggle has already been recognized; Lord Robert Cecil, since taking office in the Baldwin Government, has let his once powerful voice be stilled; no statesman of Europe has raised his voice in any serious plea for a warless world, or has molded the foreign policy of his nation as a world policy. We in America have huddled in isolation. General Smuts spoke out nobly two months ago, but what could the prime minister of an African dominion do when no European leader stood up to join him? Off in Asia, Mahatma Gandhi is still in prison; and the one man who in our time has stirred millions to abjure all force is cut off from his people and vilified by their enemies. When his people, awakened by the nationalism of the West, use force as men—particularly Western men—do, this Eastern saint is blamed. But if there had been a Nobel prize committee sitting in Rome, or Aries, or in the ancient predecessor of Delhi, some nineteen hundred years age, it would, we suspect, have paid no more attention to a young man then preaching non-resistance in Galilee and stirring up excitable people, than our modern committee pays to Gandhi." Further comments are unnecessary.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"Race prejudice in a dominant race is self-justificatory arrogance. Men hate whom they have injured, despise him for his subjection and blacken his character in order to justify his oppression. Having enslaved, they complain of servile qualities—whether in subject races or women—and say these are unfit to govern themselves. If they struggle, the master calls them savages and viragoes; if they argue, he imprisons the speakers and writers; if they ignore or disobey outrageous demands, he accuses them of rebellion, exiles a Prempeh, bombs a Hottentot village, sends survivors to penal servitude. He demands acquiescence in pillage and burglary as a first condition of clemency to the vanquished."

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER.

Private Secretaries.

The announcement is made that Sir Sidney Olivier, the new Secretary of State for India, has appointed his private secretary as well as assistant secretary, both being Englishmen. Mr. Robert Richards, Under-Secretary, also has appointed as his private secretary an Englishman. The advisability, not to say necessity, of appointing an Indian gentleman as either a private or assistant secretary, does not appear to have presented itself to either Sir Sidney or Mr. Richards. Yet, when Mr. Montagu appointed Lord Sinha as his Under-Secretary, the official world as well as its gramophones in the press, rang with praises of the extreme suitability of the appointment and the obvious advantage which it would bring to the Secretary of State. But all this is past and forgotten, the other and more immediate purposes of Lord Sinha's appointment having been served to the entire satisfaction of the Cabinet-makers. Still, one would have expected Labour Ministers to be less conventional in their choice and to be more alive to the needs of the situation. Would not an Indian, whether as under-secretary, private secretary or even assistant secretary, have been of real help to Sir Sidney Olivier? Both the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary have missed an excellent opportunity of getting into intimate touch with the Indian side of Indian questions.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

While the two "Liberal" stalwarts of the United Provinces and Bengal respectively, namely, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Surendranath Banerjea, have refused to avail themselves of the offer of admission to the Legislative Council by the back-door of nomination, the local stalwart, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has readily accepted the offer. Sir Chimanlal failed to get elected by his constituency, which by the scantiness of votes recorded in his favour, conclusively showed that he did not possess their confidence. But the present constitution of the legislature provides other means of entry into the latter, besides the confidence of the electors, and those form the opportunity of persons like Sir Chimanlal, who told his countrymen when he resigned the membership of the local Executive Council that he was anxious to serve the public in a freer capacity than as a member of the Government. Sir Chimanlal must, doubtless, be fully aware of the obligations implied by the existing system of nomination by Government. As our Delhi correspondent has shown the present nominations to the Legislative Assembly, in particular, are intended by the bureaucracy to serve them a good turn, when the Swarajist attack will be delivered in full force shortly. If Sir Chimanlal and others who have been nominated do not help the bureaucracy to resist the attack, the latter will certainly be deeply disappointed. Now that he has been sent to the Assembly will he oblige or disappoint the bureaucracy? Let us wait and see.

"Bloated Establishments".

The Municipal Commissioner's apologia during the budget debate on Thursday does not convince us that sufficient efforts have been made to bring about economies in the municipal expenditure. He left unanswered the charge of "bloated establishments" in regard to the Engineering Department, merely saying that increased work required an increased staff. As regards the Health Department, the improvement in the health conditions of the City has not been commensurate with the increase in the expenditure on, and personnel of the staff. Mere repetition of figures of the premises in the city is not sufficient, and the mortality figure of 31 per thousand is appalling enough. Very few peoples share the optimism of the Commissioner, about the ultimate success of the vast Development Schemes, which he has inherited from his predecessor in office. It is not enough to say that posterity will be benefitted by these. The question is whether the schemes can be financed without asking the taxpayer to bear an additional burden. The fictitious prosperity brought about by war disappeared long ago and the Corporation is left with large plots of unsold land. The Commissioner's hope that they will not have to increase the General Tax will find a ready response in the hearts of many, but it is only hoping against hope.

The Rake's Progress.

The Commissioner compared Bombay to Birmingham and said that this city was in a far more favourable situation in regard to its debt than the latter. He did not inform the Corporation about the amenities provided by Birmingham as against those we have in Bombay. Against a debt of 18 crores what has the city got? Only recently have some of the main roads been improved, but the state of the roads in most parts of the city, especially those inhabited by the poor, is scandalous. The slums are, of course, still with us and their sanitary condition is getting worse day by day. Times out of number have the Municipal Corporators complained against bad lighting, bad water supply and bad roads, and it does not serve any useful purpose to compare this city to Birmingham, or for the matter of that any European city. Even without municipalising the various services in Bombay the debt is increasing, and it is no use saying that the rateable value of Bombay is higher than that of Birmingham. The ratepayers cannot lose sight of the fact that out of a revenue of nearly three crores of rupees only about a crore is available for the various services, interest alone swallowing about 112 lakhs,—and for spending that crore of rupees the tax-payers have to keep an establishment costing them about 75 lakhs. Every additional rupee which goes to increase the debt means less money on municipal amenities. This rake's progress can not go on indefinitely. That it is quite possible to make retrenchments in the administration was shown by a further cut of nearly four lakhs which the Commissioner made under pressure from the Corporation. While extravagance does not necessarily mean increased efficiency, strict economy need not mean loss of efficiency.

"For Europeans Only."

Since when has the post of Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, been reserved for Europeans only? Recently the post was advertised in England and when an Indian, who is a distinguished graduate of one of the English Universities, asked for information about the vacancy, he received an intimation from the Board of Education, Whitehall, to the effect that "the Government of Bombay have decided that the person recruited for this post must be a European." When did the Government of Bombay come to this decision and was the Minister of Education a party to it? We cannot persuade ourselves to believe for a moment that an Indian Minister would be so unjust to his own countrymen and so lost to the sense of self-respect as to consent to placing a bar against one of his own countrymen, in respect of this post, however distinguished might be his attainment and however highly qualified he might be merely, because of his birth or the colour of his skin. We can understand a European being appointed to the post when no more eligible Indian is available. But the reservation of the Principalship exclusively for Europeans, is unjust and detrimental to the interests of education. Such a step is a direct violation of the Queen's Proclamation and the solemn pledges given in the present King-Emperor's Proclamation that no racial bar will be tolerated in respect of any posts under the Crown.

"MOST REMARKABLE MAN."

PRAYERS FOR MAHATMAJI'S RECOVERY.

RELEASE ESSENTIAL FOR RECONCILIATION.

BOMBAY PARSIS' MEETING.

A very largely attended meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen was held on Friday evening at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mrs. Jaiji Petit presiding, to pray for the early recovery and release of Mahatma Gandhi. Men of different shades of opinion belonging to that community were present at the meeting. At the beginning and end of the meeting prayers were offered.

The president said the meeting was called for the purpose of offering prayers and for the health and early release of the Mahatma and she called upon Mr. H. P. Mody to move the resolution.

Mr. Mody moved:—Parsee Friends and Admirers of Mahatma Gandhi in a meeting assembled at the C. J. Hall pray for his speedy recovery, convey their best wishes to him, and consider Mahatma's presence to-day most essential for the speedy, effective and peaceful solution of India's increasingly instricate problems. This meeting requests its President to convey this message to Mahatma Gandhi.

NOT MAHATMA'S FOLLOWERS.

He said before he dealt with the resolution, they would permit him to say one or two words to make clear his own position, which was also the position of a large number of members of the Parsee community. He made bold to say that they were not the followers of Mahatma Gandhi in any sense of the word. They did not subscribe to his political principles, nor to the methods by which he hoped to achieve the salvation of his countrymen. But he hoped, that did not mean that they were any the less useful citizens or lovers of their country. It merely meant that between the principles and methods enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi and a large number of the members of the Parsi community there was a wide gulf. But, they could share the enthusiasm and admiration which all right-minded men felt for his saintly character and high and noble idealism, and his teaching and his thoughts entitled him to be ranked at the present moment at least, amongst the greatest men of his age. Therefore, he repeated, what he had already said before, that he regarded Mahatma Gandhi, without being his follower, as the most remarkable man of his age. Let them imagine a man whom they could pass a thousand times in the streets without casting a single glance at him, without the attributes of a commanding voice or compelling look, which were ascribed to great men, holding an undisputed sway over his countrymen, unparalleled by any men in any part of the world, and they could readily believe that there were lements of real greatness in such a man. (Applause). The cry had now gone forth, inspired by the wave of sentiment which had surged towards the sick-bed at Poona, that this country could no longer be without the services of Mahatma Gandhi. (Loud Cheers). The "Times of India" had said how men of reason and logic could put forward such a plea. He would ask whether it believed that the affairs of men were always guided by logic and never by sentiment. If they were always guided by logic this sad old world would never be better for it. (Laughter). The sad situation, whether there was sentiment or logic behind it, was this. That large masses of Indians amongst whom were some of the bitterest opponents of Mahatma Gandhi, were now clamouring for his release. Government must now consider whether in defiance of the public sentiment they were going to send him back to jail after his recovery. The speaker hoped that such a blunder would not be perpetrated by their present Governor. (Cheers). Considering what their Governor had done during the short time of his presence here, by his three measures, he would realise the situation that Government could not afford to keep this great and good man any longer in jail. In their own councils they were face to face with a body of men who made no secret of their desire and determination to bring to an end the system of administration which prevailed at the present moment. Not only had the Government to realise the hostility and determination of that section, but if they read the signs of the times they would realise that on many occasions they would find that hostility among a large section of Indians, who called themselves Moderates. They knew the policy to which the last meeting of the Liberal Federation had committed itself, and they must tell the Government about the present situation with which they were At a juncture like this the presence of a man who had inspired great sentiments was most essential. (Applause)

OUTRAGE ON PUBLIC OPINION.

He, for one, had no fears for the future. Though he was not a follower of Mr. Gandhi, he would ten thousand times be led by him, than many of those so-called leaders who held the field at the moment. To take the most charitable view he would say that they were not imbued with those apostolic virtues of Mahatma Gandhi, and the only way in which a reconciliation could be brought about was by the early release of Mahatma Gandhi, so that he could place himself again at the head of the nation's affairs. At such a time of the day he did not care to say whether the Government had or not had any justification for imprisoning him. But the supreme consideration was that a man like him should find himself at the head of the nation's affairs, instead of rotting away in jail. (Applause). If Government sent him again to jail, it would be an outrage on public opinion and the chance of possible reconciliation remoter. He did not mean to say that by his release there would be peace, but if they were going to explore all the avenues of reconciliation then the release of Mahatma Gandhi should be the first. Statesmanship did not consist in merely doing the right thing, but in doing the right thing at the right moment. That was an act which would inspire the imagination of millions of men who were looking forward to the glad tidings that the great Mahatma Gandhi would be released. (Loud Applause.)

OPPORTUNITY OF LIFE TIME.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy seconding said:—It is pity indeed, that a universally beloved man who would be a pillar of strength to society and I venture to say to Government itself should at this time in the critical period of transition through which we are passing be lost to the world and be rotting in jail. It is not our business to-day to go into the why and wherefore of the reasons which led Government to institute proceedings resulting in his incararation. Let us not burden our remembrance with a heaviness that is gone.

To-day we are here to see whether it is not possible to implore Government in the name of justice to restore to us the one man who whatever may have been his faults is still the very embodiment of all that is goood and nice and true and who comes up to the ideal summoned up by words from our own scriptures, Humatv, Hurrate Huvaraste.

There are some still among the die-hards who think that if Mahatma Gandhi is once more free, the movement for which he was responsible may again take root and blaze forth with fury. But then we know that he that believes every heart to be unreal has something quite rotten at the core of his own. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, that you may stem the tide of the running stream, but not the roaring river and it were much better that Gandhi were present to conduct his propaganda on constitutional and peaceful lines rather than that it should be conducted in his absence on lines which do not conduce to the well-being and happiness of the people of this country.

Every one knows now by bitter experience that the law of force is dead and that the law of love prevails. Here is the opportunity of a life-time given by Providence to Government to win the hearts of the people and I do trust and hope Government will seize it during the life-time of the opportunity. It only now remains with us as Parees to join in this universal prayer for the Mahatma's release, and when we approach Government to do so, let us do it with one heart, one voice and one soul and that too backed up by the united voice of the community. It would be only in the fitness of things if we as a body approach Government to exercise its clemency in the case of a man who by general acclaim is the foremost of the human race and the first amongst them, and let us also at the same time remind the powers that he with all the emphasis in our power that we are still proud and jealous of the blessing that where Britain's power is felt, mankind does feel her mercy too.

LOVE FOR THE PARSI COMMUNITY.

Mr. Faredun Dadachanji supporting said it was their duty to love what was beautiful and good, and Mahatma Gandhi who was always actuated by the high ideal of "Pure thoughts, pure words and pure deeds" was a man whom they should revere and follow. His teachings were followed not only in this country, but by men all over the world. The Parsi community was with the whole country in demanding that the Mahatma should be brought back amongst them soon Only a great and good man could work for and love others. He had shown by his own example that he was even ready to die for them. During the last trouble in this city the Mahatma had taken a vow that he would not take any food until the fighting in the city was at an end. That showed his love for the Parsi Community. Since the Mahatma took over the leadership of this country many Parsis had begun taking part in politics and follow the lead which their great man Dadabhai Naoroji had given them. (Applause). He advised the Parsi community to give up foreign luxuries and

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Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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GETTING TO GRIPS.

LABOUR GOVT. IN OFFICE.

ADDITIONAL APPPINTMENTS

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

The new Labour Ministers were settling down to-day to work in their various departments. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spent the morning at the Foreign Office. Following the announcement made yesterday that the Cabinet had reached preliminary decisions regarding a number of questions, including notably unemployment, housing and agricultural, it is stated that the Cabinet is setting up Committees to examine these matters. It is understood to be the Premier's intention to develop a system of Committees in relation to the transaction of Cabinet business. These Committees will relieve the Cabinet of much work of detail and facilitate expert investigation of all problems of administration and policy as they arise. One of the first impressions made by the new Government is its evident resolve to lose no time in getting to grips with the problems that confront it. —B.O.W.

THE NEW MINISTRY

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mr. Frank Hodges has been appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Harry Gosling has been appointed Minister of Transport.—Reuter.

Sir Sidney Olivier has appointed, Mr. S. K. Brown, his principal Private Secretary and Mr J J Laith-waite, Assistant Private Secretary.

Mr. Robert Richards has appointed R. T. Peel, his Private Secretary.—Reuter.

PIQUANT POLITICAL SITUATION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

Speeches made by prominent men in the financial world indicate that they entertain few fears in regard to the new Government. Speaking to-day, at a meeting of the West-Minster Bank, Dr. Walter Leaf, Chairman, declared that the present political situation was piquant and interesting but for business man, not wholly unsatisfactory.

Referring to the existence of three large Parties, neither of which has a majority over the other two, Dr. Leaf said it seemed that in the near future the government of this country would be not a matter of rash legislation but of administration carried on under constant and jealous observations and subject to short shrift if it overstepped the limits of justice and sanity. That was not the prospect to inspire any serious alarm.—B.O.W.

'THE STRIKE MUST CONTINUE

LOCO ENGINEERS' DECISION

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Executive of the Locomotive Engineers' Society has decided to inform Railway Managers that the strike must continue.—Reuter.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR TO INQUIRE AND REPORT.

LONDON, January 25.

While peace negotiations in connection with the railway strike have apparently come to a deadlock a number of National Union men who joined the strikers are returning to their work in various places notably. Hull where 300 decided to resume after a five hour meeting, voting in favour of resumption being 122 to 37. Some of the members of the Locomotive Engineers' Society are also said to be resuming. Further hopeful sign is that Mr. Macdonald has instructed the Ministry of Labour to inquire into the strike and report to the Cabinet. Meanwhile, practically all the collieries in South Wales are now idle and all the tinplate and steel works are closing down.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD PARMOOR REPLACES LORD ROBERT CECIL

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

In circles connected with the League of Nations, it is stated that Mr. MacDonald has asked Lord Parmoor to represent Great Britain on the Council of the League in place of Viscount Cecil, who acted in this capacity, as a member of the late Government. Lord Parmoor, who is Lord President of the Council in the new Government, is a learned ecclesiastical lawyer. He is a zealous advo-

(Continued on next page.)

"BIG BROTHER" IN BANGALORE.

NOTICE SERVED ON PARTY.

PROHIBITION OF PUBLIC SPEECHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 25.

By the Madras Mail this morning, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bi Amman, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Mahmed arrived in Bangalore. Notices under Section 140 I. P. C. have been served on them requiring them not to make public speeches.

It is understood that Maulana Shaukat Ali will speak to-day at the Mosque.

SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, January 25.

Bi Aman Sahiba, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Doctors Kitchlew, Mahmood and party visited Dindigul and Trichinopoly en route to Madras. The Municipality of Dindigul presented an address to the four illustrious visitors to which the latter replied and thanked the commissioners. Four other addresses were given by different bodies. A Purse for the Congress and Khilafat was also given at Trichy. A mass meeting was held which was addressed by all the four and a purse for the Khilafat was given.

This tour of the Maulana and party has infused a new spirit amongst workers who have promised to give a good account of their work. Maulana Mahomed Ali in his forthcoming visit shall have to certify one way or the other.

A quiet day was spent at Madras where the Maulana and the Doctors called on the leading Mussalmans before leaing for Bengalore.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144.

News had reached Madras that the peace loving Magistrate of the Cantonment was making preparations to keep peace in the area that he governs. Early in the morning when the train steamed into the platform and sleeping passengers opened their eyes amidst loud cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar," orders under section 144 were served on every member of the party no sooner had the train stopped. Even Mr. Ashfaque Ali, the quietest of the party, was not spared. He has not opened his lips so far on any platform nor did he intend doing it here and after reading the wordings of the order he promptly replied to the Sub-Inspector of Police that the Magistrate had been grossly misinformed about his intentions of addressing a public meeting and he could not compliment the "Intelligence" department for such unintelligent information. However, the visitors have reason to thank the over-zealous Magistrate for this order. He saved them the trouble of making speeches which is no easy work and indirectly gave them time to go to the railway station at leisure. The order will be in force for fourteen days while 24 hours were more than sufficient. The party leaves to-night and reaches Poona on Sunday morning.

This tour of the Maulana has been a great success. The Maulana is returning to Bombay with over Rs. 60,000 for the Khilafat fund. Telegrams from different parts of the country are being received inviting him, where purses are being collected. An invitation from Burma has been accepted. The party will visit Burma in the beginning of March.

PERSIAN REPUBLIC

REZA KHAN'S DISCLAIMER

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Commenting on an article in the Turkish paper "Vaqt" on the subject of the Persian Republic and the aspirations of Reza Khan to become President, which has also lately been rumoured in Teheran, the Editor of one of the papers interviewed the Premier, who emphatically repudiated the idea stating that his sole aim was towards progress and welfare of Persia. He had no desire for honours or distinction.

Two local newspapers, however, deplore the Shah's lack of interest in the country and make unfavourable comments on his frequent pleasure trips to Europe.—Reuter.

"Burujird" reports that after ten hours' heavy fighting, Government troops routed Lors, killing about 400 and capturing over 500, including many Chiefs, also 8,000 animals and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.—Reuter.

Mr. H. B. Rau has assumed charge of the office of Accountant-General, United Provinces.

MAHATMA'S CONDITION.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan, 25.

To-day's bullotin of Col. Maddock states;—Mr. Gandhi's improvement continues. Drainage of the wound was removed yesterday. The wound is healthy and healing.

Mahatmaji slept for nine hours last night and for two hours by day. He is taking very good nourishment.

There was an influential list of visitors to-day, including the. Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Messrs Sherwani, Shueb Quereishi, Kamat, Durbar Gopaldas and his wife, Drs. Welkar and Savarkar and Mr. Abbas Tyabji.

MAHATMAJI'S ILLNESS.

GOVERNMENT'S NEGLECT.

LIFE IN JAIL DESCRIBED.

CAUSES OF BREAKDOWN.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, Jan. 21.

The question of Mahatma Gandhi's treatment while in jail during the past twenty two months, culminating in the present operation—happily for all concerned successful—is certainly a matter of considerable public interest, and an impartial verdict must wait, at any rate during the convalescence of Mahatmaji. My enquiries, pursued both in official and non-official quarters, have led me to the belief that while Mahatmaji's treatment since about the middle of last month, particularly his surroundings as a prisoner, left little to be desired in the way of physical comfort Mahatmaji in this respect, has always been uncomplaining as well as unexacting, his material wants being comparatively few. While the jail officials have, on the whole, been assiduous in their care of Mahatmaji, I do not think that the Bombay Government in the early period of his incarceration at Yeravda, bestowed on the question of his treatment half the thought that it deserved or sufficiently realised the nature of the responsibility they had undertaken. As Mahatmaji himself put it beautifully on one occasion, he, as much as other non-co-operators who had chosen the path of the jail to freedom, was "a prisoner of war," not a criminal, and it was the bounden duty of the Government of Bombay to have accorded to Mahatmaji and all others who had voluntarily gone to jail, a treatment just as good and as honourable as the laws of war demanded. On the contrary, Government until recently—and in some cases even now—have persisted in treating political prisoners like the worst possible type of budmashes and criminals. When a reluctant assent was wrung to the creation of a special class under which all purely political prisoners—I mean those who were not guilty of violence or abetment to violence—should have been automatically grouped, the Bombay Government were extremely loth that effect should be given to this humane resolution. Ever since the special division was created in the Bombay Presidency, it appears that hardly a dozen people have been allowed its benefits. Since the middle of April last, I believe only Mahatmaji and one or two companions of his have been treated as special division prisoners at Yeravda It is necessary to remember in this connection that the special or separate ward system is not identical with this special division that I am speaking of. My enquiries point to the fact that this special division was instituted at Yeravda about the 17th April last, that is the day after Mr. Shankerlal Banker was released. A portion of the European ward, which was sparsely tenanted, was set apart for the occupation of the special division prisoners, and Mahatmaji was removed to this part of the prison on or about the 17th April last. Till then he, with Shankerlal, had been made to live in a special ward just a little outside the enclosure of the European ward. This so-called special ward was a euphemism for an uninviting, and gloomy looking block, more like a cattle shed than anything else. It was here that Mahatmaji obviously spent the major portion of his tenancy, in the companionship of Shankerlal. From what one of the Medical gentlemen at Poona told me it appears that it was on the advice of Col. Maddock that Mahatmaji on account of his failing health was removed from this separate ward to the comparatively cheerful surroundings of the European ward about the time I have mentioned. Mahatmaji had constantly been ailing from one complaint or another since his confinement, and though with his habitual optimism and serenity of mind, he never complained against any shortcomings in the jail, he seems to have suffered considerably in the dreary environment of the special ward.

Several things point to the fact that the Bombay Government, neglected their august prisoner, and though the jail authorities seem to have done all they could to ameliorate the physical conditions of existence and make them as bearable as possible within the limits laid down by the prison rules and the orders of the Bombay Government, it was impossible that Mahatmaji's health should not have suffered under the conditions in which he was forced to spend his time by the Government. Even the solace of companionship was virtually denied him, and had he been a little more robust in health, it may perhaps, be that Sir George Lloyd who had a penchant for "burying the Mahatma alive," might have denied him even the free air and light of the special ward.

Mr. Banker, in a statement which he made to "the Chronicle," shortly after his release in April last, vividly described the conditions of Mahatma's imprisonment, and there is little in that statement that I could add to or subtract from, relative to the period covered by it. But subsequently events have moved so fast as to draw the attention of the public to the whole question of prison treatment at Yeravda.

When Shankerlal was released, Indulal Yajnik, another political prisoner, serving his term of one year at the time, was transferred to Mahatmaji's ward to fill the void created by Shankerlal's departure. Though the new tenement of Mahatmaji was comparatively healthier, the forcible seclusion to which he was subjected gradually told on his health seriously and by neglecting all the warnings of nature, which emphatically asserted itself on various occasions, the Bombay Government have, I think, laid themselves open to a serious charge. It is likely that the public, in their anxiety, might do the jail authorities, as immediately responsible for the care and treatment of Mahatmaji, an injustice, as has already happened, unconsciously though, in the case of Col. Murray. There could be no more conclusive testimony than the Mahatmaji's that the jail authorities—and Col. Murray especially—did all they could for his proper care and comfort. Col. Murray, who has incidentally come in for a certain measure of undeserved blame seems to have acted throughout the three months that he has been in charge of the jail at Yeravda in a thoroughly satisfactory manner towards Mahatmaji, though the Director of Information, either through ignorance or from a desire to avoid an unpleasant aspect of jail life, has rather misled the public regarding the so-called experiment in diet which Mahatmaji is supposed to have made for some weeks since November. The facts appear to be entirely different. I do not think it is necessary at the present moment to go into the history of this alleged experiment in diet on the part of Mahatmaji. But it will be of interest to readers to learn that the first symptoms of the breakdown of Mahatmaji's health were noticed by Col. Murray as early as the 5th January last, and between that date and the Saturday following—January 12th—Mahatmaji's condition seems to have been watched by Col. Murray with great anxiety and concern. Mahatmaji who was always anxious to spare trouble to others, tried to make light of his complaint, whenever Col. Murray spoke to him about his health. I learnt from Col. Murray that as early as the Tuesday preceding the operation, Mahatmaji felt a severe pain and on Wednesday complained of having spent a restless night. Col. Murray examined him carefully to ascertain if there were any symptoms of tuberculosis or any other serious complaint, and failing to detect any definite symptoms, spoke to Mahatmaji and learnt about previous intestinal troubles and other matters of his medical history. The suspicions of Col. Murray about Mahatmaji's complaint being due to appendicitis, seem to have been aroused on Thursday by certain amount of tenderness noticed about the abdomen, and on Friday Col. Maddock was called in for consultation. Col. Maddock also noticed the tenderness and seemed to share the suspicions of Col. Murray, but nothing was done that day to deal with the case. On Saturday morning, Mahatmaji's condition was serious, he having spent a sleepless night and having had to sit up with the knee in a raised position the whole night, owing to acute pain. Col. Murray coming to know of it, in the morning, hastily sent a special messenger to Col. Maddock, with a note describing some of the symptoms, and Col. Maddck, after making all the necessary arrangements at the hospital for the reception of Mahatmaji, arrived at the prison in about an hour's time. Col. Maddock saw the condition of Mahatmaji and as he was suffering from acute pain, Col. Maddock's car was taken right up to the gate of the European ward. Mahatmaji was put on a stretcher—it is probable that Col. Maddock had brought the stretcher from the hospital—and carefully removed to the car and thence taken away to the Sassoon Hospital. As to what happened subsequently, I have already given a full account. During my interview, Col. Murray informed me that Col. Maddock would not consent to perform the operation an hour before the actual time had come, and in the meanwhile had kept the patient under close observation.

From the foregoing, it is clear that neither Col. Murray nor his other colleagues were guilty of any negligence so far as Mahatmaji is concerned and I am glad to have Mahhatmaji's personal assurance that Col. Murray could not have acted more kindly and considerately than he did. But it does not follow that there was a competent handling of the case. Throughout my interview Col. Murray seemed to be very frank and contrary to my anticipations, he took me into his confidence at once and told me of all that had happened between the 5th and 12th January. He was also kind enough to let me see for myself the rooms where Mahatmaji used to spend his time while in jail.

I was shown over the place by one of the jailors, who is in charge of the European ward, and I cannot sufficiently thank both Col. Murray and the jailor for their courtesy.

When I went into the Europeaen ward in the company of the jailor, the first person I met was my old friends Indulal Yajnik, sitting at his charkha at a corner of the verandah. At first I could hardly recognise him; his face had lost the old sun burnt hue [illegible] paler due [illegible] confine[illegible]

FUTURE OF SOVIET.

COMMITTEE OF THREE TO BE ELECTED.

HOMAGE TO LENIN'S BODY

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Riga,—A message from Moscow says, the body of Lenin in a Red coffin, covered with wreaths and flags, was brought to the city with much ceremony. The cortege was composed of the widow, relatives and hundreds of Delegates. The body was conveyed through troop-lined and draped streets to the Trade Union house, where Guards-of-Honour composed of prominent officials take ten minutes' turns. The public are admitted to view the coffin.

It is stated that the Congress of Soviets will elect MM. Kamenoff, Rykoff and Tsurupa as joint successors to Lenin, and there will be no change in Home or Foreign policy.—Reuter.

"A FOREGONE CONCLUSION"

BRITAIN'S DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It can now be stated definitely that should the Russian Government be accorded recognition by Britain, the appointment of Mr. James O'Brady as Ambassador to Moscow will be announced immediately. It is opined, in Ministerial circles, that the diplomatic recognition of Russia is a foregone conclusion as the result of the general election and the attitude of manufacturers generally.—Reuter.

IN MEMORY OF LENIN.

PETROGRAD TO BE RENAMED LENINGRAD.

LONDON, January 25.

Moscow.—A message from Petrograd states the Soviet Government has decided to rename the city Leningrad.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF AJAB

AFGHAN LEGATION'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Afghan Legation here has issued a statement pointing out that Ajab is in strict custody in Afghanistan and will be deported. Other members of his gang are outside Afghanistan among independent tribes of Mohmand.

The statement adds that the British Government has hitherto taken no steps in connection with the arms of the Afghan Government which are still held up in Bombay.—Reuter.

GETTING TO GRIPS.

(Continued from previous page.

gate of the League of Nations and has been actively engaged in movements for the restoration of Europe, notably in connection with the Council to fight the famine in Russia.—B.O.W.

MISS MARGARET BONDFIELD.

RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF T. U. CONGRESS.

LONDON, January 25.

Following the ministerial appointment, Miss Margaret Bondfield has resigned the presidency of the Trade Union Congress.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVES.

ELECTIONS ON 6TH APRIL.

LONDON, January 25.

Rome.—A decree is published dissolving Parliament and fixing April 6th for elections. It will be remembered that Sr. Mussolini considering it beneath his dignity to accept the offer of full authority from the Assembly which did not enjoy the confidence of the nation, perferred to prorogue Parliament in December last.—Reuter.

FRANCO-CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN TREATY.

LONDON, January 25.

Paris—The Franco-Czecho-Slovakian Treaty has been signed.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN LOAN.

Paris.—The Rumanian Government has decided to cancel the request to France for a loan of a hundred million francs to which it is understood, the French Government is favourable.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, January 25.

Berlin.—Subject to approval by the Reparations Commisson, an Italo-German agreement has been reached regarding deliveries under which Italy waives certain claims.—Reuter.

S. S. "DOMALA" DELAYED.

LONDON, January 25.

Port Said.—The British vessel "Domala" [illegible] the United Kingdom and the Con[illegible] has been delayed owing [illegible] She is sailing on

SENSATIONAL WASHINGTON CASE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-SECRETARY

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Washington.—Widespread attention is being given to the proceedings of the Senate Committee, investigating the serious allegations that Senator Caraway has brought against Mr. Fall, the former Secretary for Interior, in connection with the granting of Teapot Dome Oil leases. Mr. Doheny, a Californian oil operator, testified personally that he lent Mr. Fall 100,000 dollars, on November 30th 1921, to enable him to enlarge his ranch holdings in new Mexico, but the money did not belong to any oil company in which he was interested, and did not relate to any oil lease transactions with Government. His only thought was to help his old friend, and he intended to require repayment of the loan.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO PANEL DOCTORS' RESIGNATION

CAPITATION FEE FIXED AT 9 S.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Court of Enquiry, appointed in November last to enquire into the working of Insurance Acts following the resignation of over 900 panel doctors in October, has now fixed panel doctors' capitation fee at nine shillings, recommending that it remain in force for three years.—Reuter

DISPERSAL OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

BILL TO REGULATE USE OF FIREARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 25.

Notice of a private bill has been given by Mr. Rangachariar for regulating the use of firearms in the dispersal of unlawful assemblies. This matter was first brought forward by Mr. Sastri in the Council of State when the Government accepted the principle underlying Mr. Sastri's resolution and later on brought forward a bill to give effect to it.

This bill was passed by the Council of State but when it came to the Assembly a large number of amendments for the extension of its scope were given notice of by several members of the Lower House. Government seem to have decided to drop the Bill as they did not again bring it forward. Mr. Rangachariar, thereafter attempted to carry out his intention of amending the provision in respect of the dispersal of unlawful assemblies, by moving an addition to section 131 of the Criminal Procedure Code during the condireration of the Bill amending the Code at the last Delhi Session. The President however ruled out Mr. Rangachariar's amendment.

Mr. Rangachariar is reviving the subject by sending in a private bill on the lines of his amendment. The operative clause of his bill proposes to lay down that "where under the provisions of this chapter any person proceeds or determines to disperse any such assembly by the use of five-arms, the following rules shall also be observed:—(1) Fire-Arms should be used only if such an assembly cannot otherwise be dispersed and no firearms should as a rule be used except on the written authority of a magistrate of the highest class available on the top. 6Provided that when immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, the seniormost Police or Military officer present on the spot may give the written authority instead and the same shall be communicated to the nearest magistrate forthwith (2), before the assembly is fired upon, the fullest warning should be given by all available means to the assembly, that unless it disperses within a given time it will be fired on (3) the person giving the authority to firse shall ordinarily give such interval between the warning and firing as he considers sufficient in all the circumstances of the case (4) a full report of the occurrence shall be made in all cases when such assembly is dispersed by the use of firearms to the nearest First Class Magistrate within twenty-four hours of the occurrence and such report shall be a public document (5) if the person is himself a First Class Magistrate, his report shall be made to the District Magistrate and if the person is a District Magistrate his report shall be made to the Local Government (6) notwithstanding anything contained in section 132, any person injured by the use of firearms or any parent or guardian, husband or wife of a person killed by the use of fire-arms may make a complaint against any person for any offence committed by him by reason of any act purporting to be done under this chapter."

SIKH GURDWARAS VS. S.G.P.C.

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

Mian Abdul Haye M. L. A. has given notice of some important questions to be asked at the next session of the Legislative Assembly. He points that Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee of Amritsar was duly registered as a society under the Societie's Registration Act of 1660, and it was recognised as such by the Punjab Government by passing the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Act of 1922, which provides, amongst others, for nomination of a Commissioner by the Committee to be a member of the board appointed for the administration and management of the Sikh Gurdwaras and shrines. Now that this Committee has been declared an unlawful association, Mian Abdul Haye will ask as to what action the Government has taken or proposes to take to remove the inconsistency that exists by the Committee being recognised as a society in Sikh Gurwaras and Shrines Act of 1922.

NOMINATED MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 25.

In the Chakla wall demolition case in which a Mahomedan, nominated Municipal Councillor, Mr. Kazi Fakardin, had demolished a municipal wall notwithstanding the Municipality's injunction on him and thus threatened a breach of the peace between the Hindus and the Muslims, judgment has been delivered by the city Magistrate, Hyderabad, and the accused Fakaridin is fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION RECOMMENDED

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The report of the Sub-Committee of the Imperial Defence Committee, dealing with the co-ordination of the Army, Navy and Air Force has dismissed as impracticable the proposals for subordination of the Ministerial heads of the three Services to the Minister for Defence, or of amalgamating the three Services. On the contrary, the Committee suggests the existing system of co-ordination by the Imperial Defence Committee is insufficient to secure full initiative and responsibility and needs strengthening.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The report says the strengthening of responsibility can be effected by the Chairman of the Committee, who is the Premier's Deputy, being invested with the responsibility for initiating a consistent line of policy and directing common action of the three Services or any two with the assistance of the three Chiefs of Staff. The Committee recommends that the responsibility of the Navy and Air Force, with regard to the protection of communications on the narrow seas should be further investigated, and says the principal need as regards co-operation and co-relation is closer co-ordination and the principle that in all belligerent operations in which more than one Service is concerned one of the three should be selected as the predominant partner to co-ordinate the others, and should be examined by the Chiefs of Staff of the three Staffs. It is agreed that while the menace of attack from the air has greatly increased, necessitating strong Home defence, the country's liability in the existing conditions to a seaborne invasion has considerably diminished, compared with the pre-war standard.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK

A BANKER'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Dr. Walter Leaf, presiding at the annual meeting of the Westminster Bank, voiced a definite feeling of confidence and hope in the coming year. Britain had resumed her place as the lending nation and the London market was the best for the foreign morrower. Foreign and Colonial loans, issued last year, amounted to £ 130,000,000. These overseas loans formed the best foundation for the expansion of the export trade. The fact that imports had risen from £ 1,003,000,000 to £ 1,098,000,000 while we simultaneously were lending freely abroad, conclusively proved the satisfactory growth of invisible exports, but while the outlook was good, any real advance was conditional on the absence of serious labour disputes. Anxiety in this connection constituted the darkest spot on the horizon. It was vain to talk of prosperity while the shadow of a veiled war hung over Central Europe. The industrial collapse of Germany was complete. The new currency Rentenmark as soon as it was thrown open to sale and purchase, would follow its predecessor Reichsmark. One thing was certain that the payment of reparations by Germany was only possible through an excess of German exports over imports. We must be prepared to accept German goods on an unheard of scale, mostly in direct competition with our own. It was impossible to contemplate with equanimity the increase by Germany in the competitive world trade of forty per cent over her best year 1913, which was requisite for the payment of reparations. The speaker concluded the election had dissipated the fears of rash experiments like the capital levy, hence there was no occasion for alarm by nervous amateur investors.—Reuter.

REGIE RESTRICTIONS.

COMPLAINTS OF HAMPERING TRADE

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

Owing to the continual refusal of the Paris authorities to confirm the signature of the director of the Franco-Belgian-Regie to draft the working agreement reached between that body and the British authorities on December 14th, the problem of the Rhineland railways still remains unsettled. As a result, the Nouss Durn Bonn line, which, the British, to help the French, persuaded the Germans to hand over during the Ruhr conflict, continues to be congested with Regie traffic, while the lines through Cologne which would have been made available under very favourable conditions by the draft agreement remain unaltered. Complaints continue to be made of the manner in which Regie restrictions are hampering trade in the Cologne area.

COMMENTS OF "THE TIMES."

Meanwhile, commenting on the importance of maintaining the British zone railways in their present hands "The Times" correspondent says: "The Committee of Experts in Paris is considering the possibility of using the whole of the German railway system to produce reparations. Under normal conditions it could, as in pre-war days, be run very profitably, but not if the railways of the occupied territory, most valuable of all are cut off from the system. The only excuse for the existence of the Regie, viz. the refusal of German railwaymen to assist French operations in the Ruhr has vanished, and the restoration of railways to their German owners to be run by them with the rest of the German system under Central Allied financial supervision would add greatly to the Allies' prospects of obtaining reparations."—B.O.W.

The next Session of the Punjab Legislative Council commences on 25th February and will last for about a month.—A. P.

"MOST RAMARKABLE MAN."

(Continued from page 9.)

take to khadi. They were spending lakhs of rupees in buying foreign luxuries, but if they followed the teachings of the Mahatma and took to Khadi they would be better able to stand the present hard times. It was the duty of the Parsi community always to be in line with their other countrymen in politics and never to lag beind.

APOSTLE OF PEACE.

Dr. K. S. Patel said:—Salvation of England in India lies to-day in the release of the Apostle of Peace—Mahatma Gandhi. The very first day of incarcersain of the Mahatma, was a day of shame and challenge to Indian man and womanhood. Still for long twenty two months degraded and humuliated India has remained quiet, docile and peaceful and kept every Indian and Englishman at ease. India is quiet, because East is the land of spiritualist and the birth place of Christ, another very great Apostle of love and peace. God-fearing East has always been the fountain head of all religions and non-violence. The world is in the melting pot to-day and Mahatma Gandhi's New India is in her making.

To-day is God's opportunity for British diplomacy to release the Mahatma and retrace her steps gracefully and nobly and without reluctance give India at least her fair due.

A GREAT TEACHER.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha (who was received with loud and continued applause) said he was overpowered by their kind reception. He would tell them that the history of India was not written. Let them forget what they had learnt from David Sinclair, but follow the history of India that had been written during the last three years, and know that in the history of the world the page that India would occupy to-day and henceforth would be the brightest epoch of the world (Loud applause). There was a new life pulsating through East and West, from the coast of the Pacific to the coast of the Atlantic, the new life that they saw in India, in Burma, in Ceylon, in Palestine, and in Mesopotamia had a potent effect on the history of the West, and it was their good fortune that they were living in times when Providence had given them a great teacher, great reformer, a great saint and a great statesman, to mould the destinies of the world, not with the principles of forces, but with the great principles of love and non-violence. All prophets had dreamt in the past, and what they had taught in the scriptures, the great Mahatma had translated into action. It was the great good fortune and destiny of India that it should produce such a noble son like Mahatma Gandhi. Apart from the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was a politician—which term he did not like—apart from the fact that he was looked upon as a teacher, he assured them they would not find a man more noble and devoted and truthful than him. (Loud Applause). And apart from his politics, he would ask them to follow him. Apart from all that he asked them to follow him as a man, great in thoughts, great in words and great in deeds. "Let us pray to God that the Providence which has been kind to India and the world will soon restore him to us so that he may lead not only India, but the world, to its goal of emancipation of humanity and the emancipation of the world. (Loud Applause).

The resolution was then passed unanimously, all standing.

With a vote to the chair the meeting terminated.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

SYMPATHY OF 1921 CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 24.

At the weekly meeting of the political section of 1921 Club of Madras a resolution proposed by Dr. Annie Beasant was passed that this meeting of the political section of 1921 Club of Madras desires to express its deep sympathy with Mr. Gandhi in his illness and its hope for his speedy restoration to perfect health. A wire was sent to-day to Col. Maddock to be conveyed to Mr. Gandhi.

MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, January 25.

Mahatma Gandhi's health is making rapid progress towards recovery. It is believed that he will be able to walk in his room within a fortnight. He takes now nearly his usual quantity of fruit and milk diet. Col. Maddock in his statement issued this morning at 10-30 states:—Mr. Gandhi's improvement continues. Drainage of wound was removed yesterday. The wound is healing.

PRAYERS FOR RECOVERY.

ATST. PAUL'S COLLEG CALCUTTA.

Complete Gandhi Day was observed by the Staff and Students of the St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta says "Forward". The Principal, Rev. Dr. P. G. Bridge, M.A. D.D. together with the Staff and Students held a corporate prayer in the College Holland Hall, to express their deep reverence for Mahatmaji. Several Hymns were cited from the Scripture and joint prayers were heard for the speedy recovery of Mahatma. The Principal then announced that all the professors and students should meet every week to pray for Mahatmaji's health and for the good of the country.

AT CAMBAY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBAY, January 22.

A public meeting was held here on the 18th Friday, in Kunabi's Dharmshala, to offer prayers for Mahatma's speedy recovery and long life. Shah Keshavlal Bhogilal and Dr. Ambalal Shastri explained the purpose of the meeting and then offered prayers in which Hindus and Mussalmans joined.

AT SURAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, January 19.

A largely attended meeting consisting of ladies and gentlemen of all shades of opinion and of all communities of Surat assembled yesterday evening on the sacred banks of the river Tapti to offer their heart-felt prayer to the Almighty God to restore Mahatmaji to full health and wish him long life. After prayers Mr. Dayalji Desai in a short speech explained the object of the meeting, and prayed to God for the speedy recovery of the Mahatma and also exhorted the audience to carry out the constructive programme as laid down by Mahatmaji. A similar meeting was held by the Principal, teachers and students of the Lokmanya Vinaya Mandir.

AT SATARA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, January 18.

A crowded mass meeting was held in the Pathak Hall to pray to God for Mahatma's speedy recovery and release.

Prayers were also made in the Rama's Temple by Sjt G. B. Shrotri.

AT YEOLA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOLA, January 22.

A crowded meeting was held on the 18th instant at Yeola on the Tilak Maidan under the presidency of Dr. V. M. Bhat to offer prayer for the speedy recovery of Mahatmajj. A resolution was also passed, demanding immediate and unconditional release of the greatest man of the world.

AT HYDERABAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Jan. 19.

The 18th was celebrated here by prayers at the National School and Temple in the morning and a procession through the main thoroughfare in the evening ending in a mass meeting in Holmsted Hall when Dr. Choitram presided. Swami Govindanad and Messrs. Gopaldas Jairamdas, Abduljabbar and Bhurgri spoke. Doctor Choithram asked the audience to offer prayers for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery. After a silent prayer the meeting dispersed.

AT SIHORA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A public meeting, was held at Sihora (Jubbulpore District) on the last Gandhi day, Mahatma Bhagwandinji president Hindosthani C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, Pandit Sundarlalji, Shriyut Shooprasad Varma who has been recently, released from Jail after 6 months' incarceration in connection wiht the Jubbulpore Flag-Satyagrah. The bazar and streets were decorated with green leaves and flags. Shriyut Shooprasadji Varma presided over the meeting exactly at 5 p.m. Prayer for Mahatma Gandhi's early recovery was recited by Mahatma Bhagwandinji which was repeated sentence by sentence by the audience standing.

ADDRESS TO SJT. BHAGWANDINJI.

After this a welcome address to Sjt. Bhagwandinji, was read out by the president Tehsil Congress Committee on behalf of the public of Sihora. Mahatmaji briefly replied to the address. He and other speakers including Pandit Sundarlalji dwelt at length on the real interpretation of the Non-co-operation programme and the meaning of the resolution passed at Cocanada in the light of which they exharted the audience to preach and practice triple Boycott as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi. They also laid stress on the use of Charkha and khaddar.

In Jubbulpore city no public meeting was held owing to prevalence of plague. Hence the Congress Committee had distributed printed leaflets requesting the people to pray in their homes at 5 p. m. for Mahatma Gandhi's health.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS

MR. V. PATEL'S RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 25.

It is understood Mr. Vithalbhai Patel M.L.A. has given notice of resolutions urging the Government of India to boycott British Empire goods except those that are not to be obtained in any other part of the world and impose 15 per cent additional tariff on Empire goods as a protest against the treatment to Indians in overseas. Other resolutions relate to the release of Mr. Gandhi, stoppage of pensions to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer and removal of restrictions on the return of Mr. Horniman to India.

The Berar Liberal Association strongly supports the continuance in office of Minister Chitnavis as the only means of putting off the evil day of the resumption of the transferred Departments by the Governor.—A. P.

There was a meting of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge on Friday.—A. P.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

(BY T. PRAKASAM.)

The mandate of the Cocanada Congress is definite and uncompromising. It calls upon the country to concentrate all its attention on the Constructive programme. Any hesitation or wavering in purpose on our part in future will be due not to lack of clear lead but to confusion of understanding regarding the scope and extent of the Congress mandate. The risk is great and should be provided against, of ignoring complementary items of work in trying to lay emphasis on the main task that faces us. It is undoubted that Hindu-Muslim Unity is by far the biggest item in the Congress mandate. No pains should, therefore, be spared to spread the Message of this Unity in every part of the country and make it once again a living creed for the bulk of the people. There will be no chance of making headway unless this is linked to the other items of the Congress objective, and unless consigned to the care of a vast net work of Congress organisations. Organisation is the breath of every mass movement, and a vast country like ours cannot be touched to the depths by haphazard sporadic, efforts. A great army of devoted workers, votaries of a sacred cause, capable of acting to joint purpose, trained to perfect discipline, is the first desideratum of organised national work. Unless there is a steady and dependable organisation of trained and self-less workers, ready to jump into the breach at a moment's notice and render all the necessary service even at the risk of their own lives, this important item of the Constructive programme cannot be attempted with any chance of success. But such organisation is necessarily a process of gradual building up. The Congress and Khilafat constitutions take time to function and cannot jump to life, a perfect system, ready for use. They imply a labourious and deliberate progress from strength to strength. Their career cannot be always smooth sailing. Very often they have to live and work in atmosphere of suspicion and mutual distrust. The enemy who has ever been ready to create trouble between the two communities first succeeded in Multan; the infection gradually crept from south to north of the Punjab, and from there to Shaharanpur and other places in other provinces. Shaharanpur riots could have been easily avoided if the relations between the Khilafat and Congress committees had not been far from cordial. for some time before the occurence. In the reorganisation of the Khilafat and Congress committees care must be taken to have more Hindus as members of the Khilafat committees and more Mussalmans as members of the Congress Committees whereever that is possible. These members must be ready to engage the mass mind in constructive activities until they realise the message of non-violence, and the serious risks that are involved in violation of the same. They must also be made to realise that so long as we are not able to guarantee security of persons and property to our own co-religionists and cultivate a spirit of mutual tolerance we cannot dream of establishing Swaraj or get redress for the Khilafat or the Punjab the wrongs. It is also necessary that the Moulvis and the Pandits and the leaders on both sides should dismiss from their own minds all doubts and fears and lay down a sommon programme of action for both the communities. It must also be noted that all our efforts in this direction will crumble down in no time unless side by side with it Khaddar and other items of the Constructive programme are simultaneously worked up, men enlisted, money collected, and a whole machinery of effective self-help set up in every village and Firka. Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Constructive programme as a whole will become a meaningless cry unless the leadership in the country takes the opportunity to make it a training ground for self-government. Swaraj is a wider ideal, and the Constructive programme that can lead to that ideal must embrace other things, besides this Hindu-Muslim Unity—a national executive of paid or unpaid workers, collection and control of finance, nurseries for national culture and idealism, capacity to settle disputes without the aid of Government Courts, and above all the spirit of brotherliness in human relations of which the prime test is the removal of the sin of untouchability. When once suspicions and doubts are cleared and the people are engaged in active work for a common purpose, good-will is restored and people may be prevented rom falling victims to the machinations of the enemy once again.

COL. GIDNEY'S COMPLAINT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Col. Gidney, M.L.A. and Mr H. Barton M.L.C. gave evidence on behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association to-day before the Royal Commission. They stated that the European element in the services has already been greatly reduced and the present position must be accurately gauged before further empirical ratio was adopted. They complained that in appointments by nomination the Anglo-Indian community was entirely overlooked.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

NO SUDDEN ORIENTATION.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

Not any sudden nor any very appreciable orientation of policy of the Government of India is expected in political circles of Delhi consequent on the formation of the Labour Ministry in England. From all accounts it appears that the Government of India is determined to pursue its even tenour inspite of the Swarajist demands on the one side and the threatened opposition of the Independents and a few Liberals on the other in the Legislative Assembly. No doubt the question of the release of Mahatma Gandhi will receive greater support from the new Secretary of State than from Viscount Peel; but there is no likelihood of the order being issued so soon as was anticipated in Bombay. Yesterday, a good deal of stir was noticed and it was whispered that the Government of India were to make an announcement before evening; but nothing has transpired as yet. I have reasons to believe that the matter is engaging the attention of Lord Reading's Cabinet and that His Excellency would like to make an announcement in the course of his inaugural address on the 31st.

As regards Swaraj, the Government of India, it appears will depend a good deal for advice on Sir Sidney Olivier, the new Secretary of State to whom the attitude of the Swaraj Party and Independent Nationals will be reported. Sir Sidney Olivier, has known Indians only as coolies while he was the Governor of West Indies. But now he will have to treat them as a nation of self-respecting men determined to win Self-Government within the British Empire if possible, and outside it, if necessary. Numbers of resolutions have been tabled by the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly relating to early achievement by India of Dominion Status and the first of them will be moved by Mr. Rangachariar, an Independent Nationalist. The Government of India's attitude towards this motion will give an idea of a change of policy if any. But I hear that beyond giving guarded support to the demand for examination of working of the Government of India, earlier than 1929, they will not commit themselves, to any definite step. This it will be remembered has also been advocated by the London "Times" in mail week. Everything depends on the combination of parties in the Legislative Assembly and as such this question ought to receive first and serious consideration of non-officials. The Swaraj Party alone cannot do anything unless they have solid support of at least Independents. It may be that in carrying out its programme, the Swaraj Party will have to temperise a good deal with the Independents and even of a few Liberals or Moderates. From this point of view the latest estimate of the strength of the parties as worked out by some very authoritative persons will be interesting. Swarajists are forty-five in a House of 144, Independents twenty-five, Moderates twenty, Loyalists thirteen, rest are officials (26), and nominated non-officials, fifteen.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 23.

A fresh list of several interesting questions to be asked at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly is published. They are mostly from Mr. Venkatapathiraju and Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The former will, *inter alia*, ask the Government to state whether there would be any constitutional difficulty in presenting a joint address by the members of both Houses to H. E. the Viceroy in the reply to his speech on the opening of the session and advocating measures approved of by the majority of that body; whether the Government has arrived at any final decision about the admission of Indian subjects to all arms of His Majesty's military, naval and air forces in India; whether the adjustment of capitation charges payable to the War Office have been arrived at and if so the rate at the present time as compared with the pre-war capitation rate; whether the proposal for constituting a University for Rajputana has taken a definite shape and whether Government have received official proposals as yet, and what action was taken on Dr. Gour's resolution regarding the conferment of further Reforms passed by the Assembly on 18th July 1923, and whether the Secretary of State replied to any communication made on the subject by the Government of India.

MR. JINNAH'S INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. Jinnah will interpellate Government as to the total expenditure of revenue, Central and Provincial, on the Ecclesiastical Department and how long it is the intention of Government to burden this country with this charge.

RESOLUTIONS FOR 7TH FEBRUARY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 23.

Another ballot was held today for the resolutions to be moved by the non-official members in the Legislative Assembly on the 7th of February. Messrs K. C. Neogy, B. Venkatapatti Raju and T. Rangachari have each drawn two resolutions against their names in the hope of moving one of them if the other is either blocked or, according to the rules not allowed to be discussed.

One of the motions of Mr. K. C. Neogy refers to the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal.

Mr. Venkatapatti Raju will urge for the relief to provinces in the matter of contributions to the Central Government.

Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar will ask either for the revision of the Government of India Act to secure self-Governing Dominion Status for India or for the appointment of a Committee of the Legislature for the expansion of Reforms under the Government of India Act.

Mr. Haji Wajiuddin will recommend measures for the convenience of Indian passengers on Railways.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah will move his resolution for rupee tenders in the matter of purchase of Government Stores.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The second non-official sitting in the Council of State is on the 6th of February, when three resolutions will be discussed. Mr. P. C. Sethna will urge for steps to delay the progress of the Kenya Immigration Bill through the Kenya Legislature until the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India, in pursuance of the Imperial Conference Resolution, has had opportunities of examining the measure and discussing its provisions with the Colonial Office.

Sir Ahmed Thambi Maricair will urge for the withdrawal of quarantine restrictions imposed on Deck passengers proceeding to the Straits Settlements and the Malay States from Madras and coast ports.

POSITION OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

INDIA AFFORDS CAREER FOR EUROPEANS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

At the sitting of the Royal Commission, today, evidence was tendered by Dr. G. A. Bentley, president of All India Association of Non I.M.S. officers, by Lt Colonel H. A. Gidney and Mr. H. Barton M.L.C. on behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association and by Maulvi Abdulla Alin Syed, Principal, Government Madrassah Sylhet. Evidence of the representatives of the Anglo-Indian Association was heard in public while of the other two were heard in camera. The Anglo-Indian and domiciled European Association in their memorandum stated there has been a great reduction already in the European element in the Services and the effect of the present position must be gauged accurately before any further empirical ratio is adopted. The Services should be recruited by the Secretary of State. Where functions of European officers are deligated to Indian officers recruited in India such officers should be appointed by the Government of India. The All-India services should not be provincialised. The only safeguard in matter of pension etc is development of the Indian Constitution on safer lines. In the event of mismanagement of India i.e. if the Indian Exchequer will not or cannot meet the liabilities in this matter, the British Exchequer should be responsible for payment. Britain is responsible for India and she cannot and must not divest herself of that ultimate responsibility.

Lord Lee:—You want Indianisation to proceed slowly and cautiously.

Mr. Barton: We as a community stand on a very speculiar position. The term 'Indianisation' is used—it is supposed to be used to the exclusion of Anglo-Indians. Col. Gidney: we cannot claim that we are Indians on the one hand; and Europeans on the other.

Mr. Samaroth: Do you think Europeans are likely to treat your claims with greater consideration than Indians?

Mr. Barton: yes.

THEORETICALLY INDIANS.

Replying to Mr. Basu, Colonel Gidney said "I am not complaining of Anglo-Indians in competitive examinations but what I do complain is in departments where appointment are made by selection or nomination. In these appointments the Anglo-Indian community is entirely overlooked. On the one hand he is told that as a statutory Indian he is entitled to equal treatment with Indians. This is of theoretical value to us. Indians interpret 'Indianisation' to mean Indians only and not Anglo-Indians. So long as I wear clothes as an Englishman, think as an Englishman, eat as an Englishman and worship same God as an Englishman Indians look upon me for occupational purposes i.e. for 'indianisation' of Services as a European. Their desire will be and is to get rid of me from the Services. Fifty per cent. of questions in the Legislatures are pregnant with racial hostility. The mere fact of the persistent way in which these questions are being asked in every legislature is proof positive that Anglo-Indians are considered along with Englishmen as aliens to this country. If this is the position to-day when the British Government is still in power, what will be the future of Anglo-Indians when devolution of power is more complete.

INDIANISATION, A FINANCIAL LOSS.

Mr. A. A. Sayed, Principal Government Madrassah, Sylhet replying to the questionnaires, made a few general and frank remarks on present condition of All-India Services with particular reference to Indian Education Service. He said Indians who have been taken into these Services mostly as a result of Indianisation are by no means in an enviable position and are no less affected by political and economic changes in India than Europeans. Government Service no longer carried that sense of security with which it was formerly identified. Indians in the All India Services should be entrusted more and more with powers to take initiative particularly in Transferred Subjects. It will be a financial loss if the process of 'indianisation' is accelerated without reposing trust on Indians. The two things shouud proceed parsi passu. Postings, appointments etc of individual officers should be done personally by the Governer on recommendation of the Head of the Department the Communnal and Provincial feelings are still too strong particularly in a backward province like Assam gloomy picture of life in India which is painted to dissuage Europeans from coming out to India is unjustified. India still affords a good career for Europeans under the Act only if recruits are trained to change their angle of vision.

BOUND OVER FOR ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Wanjara charged one Hirabai (25) with attempt to commit suicide by falling into a well. Mr. Parekh appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were that the accused was in the keeping of one Narhar Raghanuth Bhola till the 4th of September last after which date he had refrained from visiting her place of residence. Early in the morning on Wednesday the 23rd instant the accused went to Narhar, asked him to return to her and further requested him to return the jewels which, it was alleged, were taken by him from her. On his refusing to have anything to do with her, she returned home disappointed and committed the offence referred to above.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that though she told him that her creditors pressed her for her debts and asked him to return her jewels he refused to do so and was cruel enough to tell her that he would have nothing to do with her. She was deeply in debt and when a person on whom she depended disappointed her, she attempted to commit suicide in sheer despair. She further promised not to repeat the offence in future.

After hearing the case the Magistrate bound over the accused in the sum of *Rs.* 100 for a period of 12 months. One Hari Singh Govindji stood guarantee for the accused.

MAHATMAJI'S ILLNESS.

(Continued from page 9.)

what aged. With the permission of the jailor, Indulal explained to me the various little arrangements. The first room was Mahamaji's bed-room with his little charpoy in it. Indulal, when I first saw him, was sitting just outside this room, basking in the morning sunshine. Adjacent to the bed room, is a room in which cotton is carded and made into slivers. Before his illness, Mahatmaji used to do his own carding, while Yajnik has his own in the same room. Another room served as a sort of Library, where a great many books, mainly on religion have been stowed away. There are books in English, Urdu, Hindi and Gujarati, various editions of the Gita the Qoran and Upanishads. I was told that books were being sent for Mahatmaji's use from Europe and America. In this room also, Mahatmaji's sandals, carefully dusted, had been stowed away reverently in a corner.

Another old friend whom I met here was Chaudhri Abdul Ghani, Editor of the "Khilafat Daily," whose tenure will not expire for another six months. While we were inspecting the rooms he also joined us, and was obviously surprised to see me there. Abdul Ghani looks a little thinner, and occupies a separate room where he has also some books. He seemed to be engaged on writing some book. After inspecting the several rooms, including one in which a number of empty fruit baskets had been stowed away and which also served as a store-room, we took a round of the whole block reserved for Mahatmaji and his fellow prisoners. Just a little further away from the main block, is a small room, which is the library for the European prisoners. I learnt that the special division prisoners who are now only two, were allowed the use of books from this library. In the rear verandah, a chakkhi has been installed on a raised stand, and close by was some unground wheat. At first the chakkhi seemed light and I was disposed to laugh at it as if it were a matter of joke. Some corn was put in, and after I had given the chakkhi a few rounds, it became too heavy to be moved easily by unaccustomed hands. When Mahatmaji was here, it seems Indulal used to grind corn for his use, and Mahatmaji also used to do a little grinding occasionally with the assistance of one of his companions. The chakkhi seemed to me to be an ingenious device to make amateurs easily fatigued and wear out their spirit at the outset of their jail career. It is no wonder that many of our young men and old should have been victimised by it. In the course of our tour—it was a little after nine a.m.—we found a number of prisoners at their morning meal under the eyes of the prison warders, just outside the flower-beds. There is another straight Jacketted row of rooms,—parallel to the one where Mahatmaji used to live—separated by a pathway and two rows of flower-beds, which is occupied by European prisoners. It did not seem to me as if there were many of these at the time of my visit, and I learnt that a solemn covenant—not a written one—had been entered into with the occupants of the two blocks, that they should not intrude upon each other's preserve and the covenant seems to have been kept. The European ward is enclosed by a wall all round and outside it there is the higher wall enclosing the whole jail. The European ward is on the whole well kept and the premises are far more cheerful than the other parts of the jail so far as my casual observation goes. It is at any rate a hundred times better than the block where Mahatmaji was previously kept for months together

While the conditions under which Mahatmaji was confined since the middle of April last were undoubtedly good, it is remarkable that his health had been gradually failing. During June and July last year, he was seriously ill, and a medical examination by the jail authorities showed that he had an attack of dysentery. At this examination Col. Maddock also appears to have been present, and I believe Mahatmaji was given some emetine injections. What reports were made to the Government regarding Mahatmaji's health, I do not know; but there is no doubt that one or two reports were submitted to Government about that time. Subsequently, Mahatmaji does not seem to have recovered at all, but began to lose weight in an alarming degree. He used to have sudden rises of temperature and this seems to have been invariably set down to fever. When Mahatmaji's weight was reduced to as low as 95 lbs. his friends and relatives, who were in a position to know, got alarmed, and my friend, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel wrote a letter to the Jail Superintendent, and a copy thereof was sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, as Mahatmaji's case was directly under the Government—requesting for a chart of Mahatmaji's temperature during a given time, so that independent medical men, who had been acquainted with the previous history of his health might form their own opinion of the case and inform the parties vitally interested in the health of Mahatmaji accordingly. I have made enquiries of Mr. Vallabhbhai and learnt that the letters in question were both sent, and Mahadeo Desai confirmed that statement, telling me that he himself posted the letters. Mr. Vallabhbhai has also promised to let me have a copy of the letter as soon as convenient. The Director of Information denies the fact of any letter having been received either by the Chief Secretary to the Government or by the Jail Superintendent. I thought I had been guilty of a little confusion when I spoke to the Director of Information some days ago on the subject of Mahatmaji's illness and treatment, but I have since learnt that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has received no sort of answer from the Government or the Jail Superintendent. Mr. Gennings maintained that no letter was received for an examination of Mahatma's health by private medical men, as I had put it to him, would he maintain that no letter was received asking for a chart of Mahatma's temperature? and does the blame lie at the door of our erratic Postal Department? I am convinced that some sort of letter was sent to the two officials mentioned, and no reply was vouchsafed to the sender.

But all the same, the public have not lacked assurances from time to time from the Government that Mahatmaji was in good health and that there was no cause for anxiety. Even as early as the last week of December 1923, such an assurance was given, and it is difficult to imagine how all of a sudden appendicitis could have developed in Mahatmaji, considering that, since some time in November last, Mahatmaji had been "experimenting in his diet" and had been living only on milk for over a month. Why Mahatmaji reduced himself to living on milk and abandoned it only after a great deal of entreaty on the part of Col. Murray would form an interesting chapter of jail history, but I regret I cannot at present go into this matter. Suffice it to say, Mahatmaji had been suffering from temperature of a hectic type, which usually is symptomatic of the formation of pus in some part of the body. There were several other symptoms also, which, if they had been intelligently studied, might have given cause for serious reflection to the Government and the medical authorities.

But it seems to me that Government treated the matter in a light-hearted way, not realising their responsibility to the people of India and posterity. If the early attacks of illness from which Mahatmaji suffered did not cause alarm to the Government, at least the attack of dysentery six or seven months ago, ought to have caused them some alarm. For it is difficult to imagine how Mahatmaji who is always very regular about his food, and particular as to what he takes, should be attacked with dysentry. It was at any rate unusual. After that attack, I wonder whether Government ever cared to ascertain if there was any ulceration of the liver or reaction on the appendix. There was a chance of one or the other or both being affected. The question of the examination of blood also was a very important matter, and when, as I am told, a medical examination was made, the test did not, it appears, prove very satisfactory, for the simple reason that the vitality of Mahatmaji had run very low, and the white blood corpuscles would not properly react to the test. It also seems that the examination revealed a sub-normal state. About the temperature I have already said how the rise was of a hectic type and if regard were paid to Mahatmaji's previous history, the existence of a localised pain in the region of the abdomen, the failure of the blood test and one or two other symptoms which were always present more or less it seems hardly possible that chronic appendicitis could not have been traced. The reason why the chronic appendicitis took such a long interval to develop into an acute form may be found in the strong will power of Mahatmaji and his abstemious habits. It is possible that when Mahatmaji was forced to experiment in his diet for some weeks continuously, the pace was accelerated and the acute attack came on. In this connection, there is one point, to which attention has not yet been given by the public. According to the statement made to me by Col. Murray, the first rise of temperature, prior to the operation was observed, as early as the 5th January. It was not the kind of rise that one would find in ordinary fever or even tuberculosis. One or two days later, Col. Murray examined Mahatmaji's condition with a view to discover any tubercular complaint. There were no signs of that complaint; but there was generally the rise in the temperature, accompanied by a reaction on the pulse and respiration. Col. Murray was obviously ignorant of Mahatma's previous history, and it does not seem that he made any effort to acquaint himself with it, until it had been almost forced on him. If he had done so earlier and had paid sufficient attention to the sequence of various symptoms, not overlooking the pain in the abdomen which often manifested itself, it is possible that the appendicitis might have been discovered and dealt with before it assumed any dangerous proportions. If Mahatmaji had been under the care of an Indian medical man, things might have been different, because he would generally know that appendicitis is not common among Indians, and would have certainly looked for a proper diagnosis of the case, having regard to the various symptoms and previous history. The Government of Bombay virtually shut the door on such enquiry, and by their assurances so misled the public that when the tidings of the operation came they were bewildered. It is very fortunate for all concerned that the operation was performed successfully and that Mahatmaji is on the road to complete recovery.

What the public are concerned with is the failure of the Government of Bombay to take proper care of Mahatmaji, their persistence, in spite of his continued ill-health and growing weakness in keeping him "buried alive," in the expressive phraseology of the ex-Governor, appears entirely inexcusable, and a satisfactory explanation is necessary, before the public can be expected to absolve the Government of negligence in the matter. It is, also, hardly possible to believe, in view of the past carelessness of the authorities—whether wilful or otherwise—that Government would in future take better care of Mahatmaji's health or that they would not expose him to fresh risks. An exhaustive enquiry is called for by competent non-official medical men possessing the confidence of the public to investigate the claim that Mahatmaji's treatment in jail was all that could be desired. From the material at present available, it seems obvious that there was gross negligence, on the part of Government, of the health of so exceptional a prisoner and that the jail authorities, in spite of all their care and kindness did not realise the magnitude of their responsibility.

In a rugger match, Newport beat Swansea by 5 points to nil.—Reuter.

SCIENCE CONGRESS

A DISTINGUISHING FEATURE

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 19.

A distinguishing feature of this year's Congress has been the large number of papers emanating from the department of Bio-Chemistry, under the direction of Dr. Fowler of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. They relate to agriculture, power, alcohol and lac industry—which are essentially Indian in character and of practical application. The paper dealing with the Activated sludge, whose adoption under Indian conditions however, remains questionable, records a theoretical advance in the phenomena of intensive bacterial oxidation, which has already found practical application in the manufacture of vinegar and nitrates. The conversion of fallen leaves and town refuse into manure, although an old practice, has been accelerated by a new process which promises a good and rapid source of manure to Indian agriculture. The production of power gas from waste cellulose materials suffers from certain defects inherent to the process. But the question remains unanswered whether it is not more economical to burn cellulose wastes directly under a suitable boiler and derive power thereform.

Fundamental contributions have been made to the lac industry which has remained an Indian monopoly on account of the climatic and geographical conditions prevalent in this country. The export value of this important product runs to nearly eight crores of rupees.

Lac is the resinous exudation of certain scale insects of the genus tachardia. The cultivation of lac is probably one of the oldest minor industries in India, and the dye was valued more than the resin it yielded. Lac is essentially a forest product and is obtained in India from four areas. There are at present two factories in Calcutta where shellac is manufactured by special processes on a considerable scale. Stick lac is the incrustation on the twigs of the tree which contains three main constituents, lac resin, lac wax, and lac dye. Stick lac is mostly used in the manufacture of shellac and sealing wax which have many uses and applications in modern industries. In India there is a considerable demand for a particular variety of the lac called the 'Kiri' in connection with the manufacture of bangles, bracelets, toys and articles of domestic utility.

Lac dye gives a fast bright tint to silk and wool and though the demands for pure variety dyes are great, still the supply of the same is limited.

Lac wax is in demand in connection with the manufacture of boot and shoes polishes.

Essentially a forest product as lac is, Messrs. Srinivasayya and Mahdi Hassan who have devoted five years of research work are largely responsible for a systematic study of the insect and its parasites and a study of its hostplants and lac products. The relation of calcium to internal parasitism is a fundamental advance in the general pathology and immunology, which ought to attract the attention of all physiologists. The mechanism of lac secretion which is of absorbing theoretical interest has been unravelled to a great extent which shows that lac is a product of normal metabolism. The papers relating to the lac industry marks a distinct advance in the technology of lac manufacture.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION

PROTEST FROM MADURA

(From a Correspondent.)

... At a public meeting held under the auspices of the National Home Rule Leagues Madura, on the 20th Inst. Mr. E. S. Sunder, B.A., B.L. delivered a lecture on "The Guiana Problem" and the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That it is necessary, to decide the question whether facilities should be afforded for the recruitment of Indian Labour to British Guiana, to promote which Messrs. Nunnan and Luckoe of that Colony are at present in India, that the Report of the Indian Deputation to British Guisna headed by Dewan Bahadur P. Keshava Pillai M.L.C., should be published by the Govt., of India without further delay.

2. That in the absence of such early publication and in view of the fact that the Indian emigrants to the Dominions and the Colonies in the British Empire suffer under very great disabilities, it is highly desirable that steps should be taken by the Government of India in the way of preventing the exploitation of Indian Labour for British Guiana and other Colonies until India attains full Dominion Status and that the attention of the Indian Government and the various Provincial Governments be directed to the development of the internal resources of the country, for the sustenance of its surplus population for which abundant facilities now exist.

3. That if Messrs. Nunnan and Luckoe bring any definite proposals for giving facilities for Indian emigrants to the British Guiana it is necessary that such proposals should be fully considered by the Elected Representatives of the people in the Indian Legislature before any action is taken.

EPILEPSY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your to-day's valuable issue has a remark from Mr. Sarma that Homeopathy is unable to effect cure in Epilepsy which is devoid of facts.

I understand the gentleman is not fully conversant with Homeopathy.

The assumed names for a collection of morbid conditions in a living body has no weight in Homeopathy since such names do not define fully and further Homeopathy has no specific remedy for any specified and so named diseases.

Homeopathy has proved that there is scarcely and disease incurable and I undertake by the help of Almighty Allah to cure any case be it Epilepsy, Nightmare or any other mental morbid conditions if referred to.—Yours etc.,

AHMED KHAN.

63 Kambekar St. Umerkhadi,
Bombay,
Jan. 23.

SUIT AGAINST POONA MUNICIPALITY

SEQUEL TO ADDRESS TO MAULANA MAHOMED ALI

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 25.

Mr. Bhopatkar, pleader, on behalf of the Poona City Municipality appeared before Mr. Wild, District Judge, to show why injunctions granted against the Municipality in the matter of the address voted to Mr. Mahomed Ali and the expenditure incurred on account of the marble statue of late Mr. Tilak should not be continued. It was urged that the expenditure on the address to Mr. Mahomed Ali was borne by the members out of their own pockets, while in the matter of voting for the statue the action of the Municipality was justified and proper.

Mr Bunter, District Pleader, asked that the injunction should be made absolute as if Mr. Mahomed Ali visited Poona again the Municipality could in terms of their resolution present him with another address while if the injunction were cancelled in the matter of late Mr. Tilak's statue the Municipality might be tempted to pay the sculptor the balance of Rs. 12,000 out of public funds. As Mr. Bhopatkar gave no assurance that this would not be the case the Judge made the rule absolute pending the disposal of the suit.

KISAKA TERRITORY IN AFRICA.

RETROCEDED TO BELGIUM BY BRITAIN

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

Britain has retroceded to Belgium the territory of Kisaka along the left bank of the river Kagera in East Africa, and which in accordance with the Versailles Treaty, was placed under the mandate of the Belgians. When the division between British and Belgian spheres was made in the year 1921, Belgium handed over to Britain the area of territory, of some 2,000 square miles. This division was subsequently found to cut through the territory of the native Sultan of Recanda, and a new adjustment was agreed to, last summer, by which the territory of Kisaka was to be retroceded to Belgium. This was carried out on December 31st.

BRITISH ACTION APPLAUDED.

Great appreciation of British action was expressed yesterday by M. Franci, the Belgian Colonial Minister in the Chamber of Deputies, Brussels, when he announced the transfer. He described it as a generous and just act, which constituted the first instance of a Colonial Power modifying its African frontiers to meet the aspirations of the native population, which did not desire to be separated from its kinsfolk. M. Brunt, President of the Chamber, declared, amid general agreement that he was sure the whole Chamber endorsed the words of M. Franci.—B.O.W.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

NEW RULES FOR AFFILIATION OF INDIAN STUDENTS

The University of Cambridge has passed new Regulations regarding affiliated students. From January 1, 1925, it will be necessary for an Indian student desiring to take advantage of the privileges of affiliation to have obtained either.—

(1) A first class Honours degree of a University approved by the Senate, or

(2) A second class Honours degree provided that English, and either Latin or Greek, and Mathematics have been taken.

The new Regulations alter the existing Regulations concerning affiliation as stated in full on pages 27-29 of the Handbook for Indian students, and they can be consulted at the office of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Students, the University, Fort, Bombay.

CONTROL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

TRANSFER TO LOCAL BOARDS POSTPONED.

The following Government circular has been issued regarding the transfer of the control of primary schools to Local Board:—The new Local Boards Act proides for the direct election of District Local Boards on a wider franchise than the existing Boards. It is therefore considered advisable to postpone the transfer of the management and control of primary education to local authorities under the Primary Education Act, 1923, till the District Local Board elections have been held. The Rules under the Primary Education Act, 1923, are not yet finally published, while the tentative date for the constitution of new Local Boards is 1st April 1924. Moreover the term of the School Board is co-extensive with the term of the Local Authority and it is inadvisable to constitute School Boards for a comparatively short period only. Government have accordingly decided that the transfer of the management and control of schools to Local Authorities under the Primary Education Act, 1923, should not take place until new Boards have been elected under the Local Boards Act, 1923.

DO YOU SEEK RELIEF FROM

Constipation,
Torpid Liver,
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Flatulence,
Offensive Breath

?

JUST A LITTLE DOSE OF
PINKETTES TO-NIGHT.
YOU'LL FEEL BETTER IN THE MORNING.

Sold by chemists everywhere, at 14 Ans. the vial, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—
Narotum Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, and Vishram Ramji and Co. etc.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS..

Jan. 25.

S S Naldera, Newby, London.
S S Borghild, Linde, Calcutta.
S S Rabenso, Dale, Alexandria.
S S Heffron, Daxore, Manilla.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Clan Monroe, Pill, Antwerp.
S S Dalgoma, Baker, Karachi.
S S Nagpore, Jones, Kobe.
S S Dongola, Griffin, Aden.
S S Falkenfels, Elbo, Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Heffron for New York.
Steamer Vecutdyle, for New York.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mashobra for Antwerp.
Steamer Tregarthen for Antwerp.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Velantino Coda for Genoa.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Naldera, 8856 tons, Captain C R A Newby, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 10th inst. a general cargo and passengers.

S S Borghild:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Borghild, 2158 tons, Captain J Sunde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Monroe: The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, 2674 tons, Captain R Pill will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Dalgoma:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dalgoma 3571 tons, Captain H J. Baker, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain A T. Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain R A Griffin, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station for Aden with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain H Elbo, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, January 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Akenfels 3300 Karachi, 29/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, N F Graham and Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5180 Kobe, 24-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 29-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi, 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Algie, 3709 N Y, NF, Volkart Bros.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garada 3218 Cal 26/1 M M and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 3101 M M and Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F, N F, S S N Co.
8 Ridderkerk 3174, Colombo 29/1, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 29/1 E D S and Co.
16 Acera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
C/R Gorbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5061 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

IMPORTS

January 25.

S S Homestead from New York. Agents Volkart Bros.—34 cases varnish, 37 cases Pharmaceutical, 200 D/s coustic soda, 1167 barrels Lubricating oil, 40 D/s Lubricating oil, 123 boxes steel ceiling, 54 cases medicines, 24 cases sulphur bitters, 4 cases Vaceline, 25 cylinders anhydrous ammonia, 26 packages dye stuffs, 35376 brass Ingots, 31 bales old clothings, 330 cases Lubricating grease, 70 barrels lubricating grease.

S S Vindelia from Liverpool. Agents W and A Grabham and Co.—333 bales cottons, 717 cases cottons, 36 bales cotton yarn, 204 cases cotton yarn, 2400 boxes soap, 480 cases soap, 10 cases cheese, 42 cases Ham and Bacon, 89 casks, sulphate of alumina, 100 cases muriate of ammonia, 70 bales newspapers, 175 bundles yellow metal sheet, 80 mats exhausted cloves, 8255 bundles steel hops, 3290 bundles G C sheets, 620 D/s bleaching powder, 68 bales cotton wool, 30 drums lubricating oil, 7 barrels lubricating oil, 64 pieces earthen ware. 300 Traps, 48 casks Tallow, 54 barrels Tallow, 200 D/zags Fine Salt, 91 cases Ostores, 350 zinc plates, 84 bales Tyres, 33 boxes Tyres, 193 cases Electric fans, 25 cases Olives in Glas.

S S Vasna from Basra. Agents B I S N Co.:—12 bundles specie, 167 bags specie, 4 boxes specie, 11 No. cylinders empty.

S S British Rose from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—39284 tons liqued fuel in bulk

S S Arjun Maru from Nagoya, O S. Kaisha:—315 cases porcelain, 156 bales cotton yarn, 40 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—402 bales coton shirting, 163 bales cotton sheeting, 890 bales cotton yarn, 60 bales cotton drill. 25 cases sulphur, 100 bales Flannel, 83 cases empty match boxes, 16 cases mirrors.

From Kobe.—95 cases wood boxes, 20 cases porcelain, 100 cases camphor, 12 cases Bobbins, 36 bales mats, 50 bags slorani seed, 192 bales match sticks, 30 bales wooden sticks, 160 bales cotton yarn, 17 cases silk yarn, 110 cases match boxes, 100 cases safety matches, 14 cases hosiery.

From Hongkong.—100 bags cassia, 300 bags sugar candy, 214 cases Tea, 50 cases cotton shirting.

From Singapore.—2524 bags sago flour, 573 bags betel nuts, 20 drums lubricating oil, 325 bundles sandal wood, 228 bundles gum, 56 bags nut megs, 80 bags dammer and botu, 40 bags tapioca, 385 bundles rattans, 71 bags coffee.

From Penang.—51 bags Tapioca flour, 28 bags nut megs, 101 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo.—50 bags plumbago, 175 bales wool, 40 bags Tea green, 40 bags Arcanuts.

S S British Fure from Abadan. Agents—Shaw Wallace and Co.—74156 tons liqued fuel in bulk.

S S British Soldier from Abadan. Agents.—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—3959.8 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Empire Arrow from Sabein Texas. Agents.—Standard Oil Co.—612147 tons refined oil in bulk.

Two games were played off on Thursday in the All India Auxiliary Force Hockey Tournament at Allahabad. East Indian Railway Regiment, 3rd Battalion defeating B team of the Allahabad Auxiliary Force by two goals to one and the G. I. P. Railway Regiment 1st Battalion defeating the O. R. Railway Regiment by two goals to love.—A.P.

The hearing of a sensational case ended in the Court of Additional District Judge, Cawnpore. One Parvati aged 25, is alleged to have murdered her husband Srikrishna Trivedi, aged 55 with the help of male cousin said to be her lover. The judgment will be pronounced on 26th instant.—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

MONEY.

There has been no relief to the severe scarcity of money in the market for trade demand, the call money rate having advanced to 8 per cent and the short deposit rates for the two and four months period being quoted about 8 per cent and 7¼ per cent respectively. There are indications that the seasonal flow of Government revenues into the Imperial Bank is beginning, the Government deposits at the Banks showing an increase of Rs. 318.33 lacs.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 318.33 lacs while the other deposits have also increased by Rs. 67.26 lacs. The cash balance shows a decrease of Rs. 65,83 lacs and now stands at Rs. 16,51,22,000, the percentage being 17.64 as compared with 19.17 of last week The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

The decline in the prices of Government securities was continued through the early part of the week. but at the lower level of rates, the market grew steadier. 3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 64/9, and the 5 per cent Loans due 1945-55 and 1923 are quoted at Rs. 95/12 and Rs. 96/2 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/4 and Rs. 102/8 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds due 1927 and 1930 were placed at Rs. 100/10 and Rs. 102/0 respectively, 1931 were quoted at Rs. 102/10 and 1932 at Rs. 193 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/2.

EXCHANGE.

During the early part of the week exchange was a dull market, but firmness subsequently developed as a result of the cash position, and business was done as high as 1s. 5-9/32d. for ready T.T. The rate for ready T.T. is still at a premium of 1/8d. per month over the forward position. Export business continues on only a limited scale both here and in Calcutta, and the enquiry for bullion remittances was also not strong.

There was a further decline in the dollar quotation during the week, the rate having declined from $ 4.24 7/8 to $ 4.21 and closed at $ 4.22½, the movement being influenced by the political situation in England and also by the exports to Europe. Continental exchanges were weaker this week. French francs having depreciated from 91 to 95.15 but subsequently improved to 93.80 and close at 94.25. The Belgian franc has also depreciated from 101 to 104. The Italian lira has remained steady round 97.20.

We give below the result of the last sale of council bills held by the Secretary of State for India on 22nd instant:—Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 45 lacs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Immediates at 1s. 5½d. (allotted in full) Rs. 35 lacs, (b) Bills and deferreds—Nil. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

The following are the figures of Indian Overseas trade for the month of December 1923:—Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 1,542 lacs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 3 094 lacs. Net movement of Treasure import Rs. 57 lacs. Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India Rs. 1,227 lacs.

GOLD.

Gold was a steady market at the opening of the week but later there was an easier tendency as the result of firmer sterling exchange and the prevailing tightness in the money market. In London the price of the metal improved from 96s. 11d. to 98s. but subsequently declined to 97s. 6d. and closes at 97s. 10d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 26/13/6 and Rs. 25/9/6 for ready, Rs. 25/13/6 and Rs. 25/9/6 for 22nd January settlement and Rs. 25/13/3 and Rs. 25/10/6 for 21st February settlement. The rate for sovereigns advanced from Rs. 15/15 to Rs. 16/2 for ready and from Rs. 15/15/6 to Rs. 16/2/6 for forward. The off-take averaged about 15,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 137,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £2 95,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 29,26,557 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £20,000.

SILVER.

The silver market lacked interest and there were irregular movements of rates in conformity with the London prices. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-7/8d. and 33¼d. for ready and 33-3/8d. and 32-15/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London advanced from 3s. 3¾d. to 3s. 4-3/8d. but closes at 3s. 3 7/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/1 and Rs. 79/10 for ready, Rs. 80/1 and Rs. 79/10 for 26th January settlement and Rs. 80/9 and Rs. 80/3 for 25th February settlement. The offtake averaged about 250 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 3,500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £215,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,27,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 528 bars and Rs. 856,473 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £205,000.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under review. The market was fairly steady during the early part of the week but on heavy selling by bears and unloading by weak holders the rates gave way. There was a considerable fall from the levels of the previous week, principally notable in Bombay Dyeing and Shapurjis. The following were the fluctuations in the prices of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 752/8-685; Century Rs. 367/8-345; Central India Rs. 500-476/4; Crescent Rs. 220-208/12; Kohinoor Rs. 1,325; New Great Rs. 500-517/8-505; Pearls Rs. 538/12-526/4; Shapurji Rs. 200-151/4, Simplex Rs. 330-311/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 490-473/12.

The miscellaneous section continues quiet with little business passing. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 222/8 Bombay Burma Rs. 282/8, British Burma Petrol Rs. 5/6, Bombay Tram Rs. 88/12 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 97/8. In Cement and manganese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 9/8, Katni Ord. Rs. 85, with deferreds at Rs. 210 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 36/8. Railway shares still continue quiet. Central Provinces quoting Rs. 95, Gujerat Rs. 75, Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley Rs. 665.

Bank shares were steady, Imperial Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 1,335, xd. with Contributories at Rs. 330xd. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 76 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/12.

COLOUR MARKET.

Jan. 25.

The market is dull and quiet. Some business passed in Alizarine at reduced rates. Forward rates are much lower than the ready goods. Alizarine cow and Lunger had business at Rs. 110 and forward delivery is offered at Rs. 94 per cwt. Magenta Crystals and Fast Red had fair business at Rs. 5 and 4/8 per lb. respectively. The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Co Rs. 110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 100 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Moon Rs. 108 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Crysophinine Rs. 4. per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 8 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Hometine Crystals Re. 0-12-0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Re. 0-12-0 per lb.

COTTON'

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp advance in New York futures and a moderate improvement in Liverpool as compared with last week. At the outset prices gave on long liquidation but towards the close the markets developed strength on account of shorts covering and Commission Houses fresh buying.

The American markets during the week have witnessed both the downward as well as the upward trend, the former due to long liquidation on reports of Railway strike in Great Britain whilst the latter has been responsible for steady buying by Continental and local houses on good undertone.

The 9th Ginners' Report received here on the 24th inst. shows the amount of cotton ginned upto 15th January last as 9,946,000 bales which report has brought in its train a further improvement in values. The probability of a curtailment is bound to come, as the supply of cotton is quite inadequate for a steady continuance of takings. Strictly speaking, a great deal of course depends as to how much the United States' spinners economise.

Reports from Manchester this week continue to be satisfactory and although no large volume of business has been transacted, the tone on the whole has kept good whilst the general sentiment is that with any steadiness in values of the raw material, there seems to be a great chance of expansion of trade. The political situation is still a complicated question and one which is causing a rather pessimistic effect on values. The demand for American spot cotton during the week has been very fair and offers of desirable cotton show a decidedly firm basis.

Broadly speaking the tone of the markets has once again been steady with an advancing tendency and although we may occasionally witness setbacks owing to liquidations, the shortage of contracts this year is so apparent that it hardly leads us to believe in a permanently lower level of prices. In the meantime, we consider that caution should be exercised, and whilst in the long run we adhere to higher prices, probable commitments should only be made in a conservative fashion.

As regards the position of our market we still see nothing in the outlook to warrant a lower level of prices and whilst the immediate future must of necessity be very uncertain and it is impossible to foretell what may happen in the near future, the cotton situation generally appears to us to be such as to justify considerably higher prices in the long run. Under the circumstances we would recommend our friends to make cautious purchases on good breaks.

The Ready demand has during the week remained good and shipments at the moment are heavy so that the statistical position is gradually becoming stronger.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

		Last week	This week
New York	March	32.89	33.53 plus 64
,,	May	33.08	33.75 plus 67
,,	July	32.02	32.60 plus 58
,,	Oct.	27.89	28.05 plus 16
Liverpool	March	19.38	19.75 plus 37
,,	May	19.34	19.75 plus 41
,,	July	18.90	19.29 plus 39
,,	Oct.	16.43	16.75 plus 32

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 18th Inst., at Rs. 615 and gradually advanced to Rs. 624 on Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator guying. On the 19th Inst. the market opened at Rs. 622 steady and steadily advanced to Rs. 628 on Bull operators buying but again dropped at Rs. 623 on selling by Offices and Commission Houses. Buying by jobbers raised the prices to Rs. 628½. On the 21st Inst., the Bazar opened at Rs. 632½ steady in sympathy with a further small advance in America. Selling by Offices caused a setback and the values dropped to Rs. 628½ but again improved to Rs. 630½ on moderate buying by Japanese and Commission Houses. On general short selling the market gave way to Rs. 622½ but again recovered to Rs. 626 on buying by a well-known Indore operator. In accordance with a sharp decline in New York futures on the 22nd Inst. the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 617 and declined to Rs. 614 on selling by Offices and Commission Houses. Around this level Marwari shroffs and one Japanese House were buyers which raised the market to Rs. 620. On the 23rd Inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 624½ and gave way to Rs. 619½ on selling by shroffs, but again improved to Rs. 621½ on scattered buying. On the 24th Inst. the market opened at Rs. 626 and fluctuating within a small range closed easier at Rs. 622.

Fine Oomra January opened on the 18th Inst. at Rs. 596 and gradually advanced to Rs. 605 on general buying. From this level the prices dropped to Rs. 590. on selling by Japanese and Exporting Houses and Offices but again recovered to Rs. 605 on Commission Houses buying and finally closed at Rs. 599 on the 24th Inst. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 587 on the 18th Inst. and gradually advanced to Rs. 593 on Japanese and Commission Houses buying. Selling by prominent shroffs and Commission Houses caused the market to drop to Rs. 579/80. From this level the prices gradually improved to Rs. 592½ on Commission Houses and Bull operators buying, and finally closed at Rs. 588 on the 24th Inst. F.G. Bengal opened on the 18th Inst. at Rs. 538 for January delivery and closed at Rs. 543 on the 24th Inst., the highest being Rs. 550 and the lowest Rs. 535. Whilst March Bengal opened on the 18th Inst. at Rs. 529 and closed on the 24th Inst. at Rs. 532 the highest being Rs. 541, and the lowest Rs. 527.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been steady during the past week and the undertone has been firm, as stocks are scarce and there is hope of better demand in the near future. In many consuming centres replenishments of Stocks will have to be made soon, as the buying recently has been from hand to mouth only. Good wholesale demand for White Goods has been experienced from Delhi and Cawnpore. Low quality Nainsooks worth from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per piece have been the chief attraction, and fair lots have changed hands. There has been a good retail demand for all sorts of White goods. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls "No. 88" have advanced further by two annas per piece. Liepman's White Shirtings No. 1500 have also shown some improvement. Grey Drills have been neglected at the moment. In Grey Jaconets the tinted qualities worth from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 have been in better request, and the Egyptian cloths have not been in favour with the buyers although the sellers are willing to dispose off the same at sacrifices. Grey Jaconets No. 18 in the wider width has been firm at Rs. 8-8 and it is reported that about 50 bales have been sold by the firm for February and onward shipments at 11 shillings 7 pence F. B. H. There is not much doing in Grey Shirtings which are moving in small quantities at the current rates. The tightness of the money market has been hindering purchases on a free scale.

The Manchester Market has been somewhat easier to the extent of about five per cent. and it is reported that some of the big importing firms have purchased their standard goods on their own account, in the hope of selling the same when prices improve here or when the exchange becomes more favourable. At present the prices at which Grey Shirtings have been bought by the firms are about eight annas per piece higher than the rates current here. In three colour red prints the quotation for fresh business being about 6d., the lots in stock in the bazaar of E. D. Sassoon's quality have been taken up by one dealer at from 5 annas 10 pies to 5 annas 11 pies per yard.

Several offers have been cabled to Manchester and owing to the fluctuations in the price of the raw material and the rate of exchange, dealers are anxious to receive early replies, but recently there have been considerable delays in the receipt of telegrams, which may be due to the pressure of press messages regarding the British Labour Party coming into power.

No particular development can be recorded in the offtake of local mill cloths for the different outlets. The demand continues on small lines at the current rates, which have remained steady. Fresh sales have not resulted, as the Mill Agents are not inclined to sell goods at the rates at which the buyers can afford to purchase.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39+37 1/2/8	13 6 0
,, 100,000	45+ ,, ,,	15 4 0
,, No. 33,000	45+ ,, ,,	14 8 0
,, No. 2800	37+ ,, ,,	12 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39+ ,, ,,	13 0 0
,, No. 2750	45+ ,, ,,	15 0 0
,, Yellow Horse	43+30 ,, ,,	,,
,, No. 2310	44+38 1/2 ,,	,,
Dewhursts BBB	38+38 1/2	21 0 0
,, BB	38+38 1/2	17 0 0
,, Rupee No. 5	38+38 1/2	16 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39+37 1/2/38	13 4 0
,, No. 4462	41+ ,, ,,	14 0 0
Lyon's Shunker	39+ ,, ,,	13 4 0
Fleming's1904/1906	45,48, 51+38 Avg.	18 12 0
GREY DRILLS—		
Pepperell's Dragon	29+10 Net	29 0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26+40 ,,	16 8 0
Mistsui's Elephant	29+40 Net	24 0 0
GREY JACONETS—		
Ralli's No. 18	45+22 ,,	8 8 0
,, No. 138	40+22 ,,	6 11 0
,, No. 636	44+22 ,,	7 6 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
Liepman's No. 1500	32+42 ,,	28 4 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36+40 ,,	29 4 0
Ralli's No 9889	33+40 ,,	18 12 0
Forbes's K. B. 100	33+40 ,,	19 4 0
WHITE MULLS—		
Ralli's No. 6	41+19 ,,	8 4 0
,, No. 60	46+19 ,,	9 4 0
,, No. 600	51+19 ,,	10 4 0
,, No. 6000	56+19 ,,	11 6 0
,, No. 88	58+20 ,,	7 12 0
,, No. 1270	27+18 ,,	3 11 0
,, No. 818	30+20 ,,	7 10 0
,, No. 1440	36+20 ,,	5 14 0
,, No. 5352	42+20 ,,	,,
,, No. 2755	42+20 ,,	,,
,, No. 1703	52+20 Net	15 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27+18 ,,	3 11 0
,, No. 119	37+18 ,,	4 8 0
,, No. 229	42+18 ,,	5 0 0
,, No. 339	47+18 ,,	5 8 0
,, 1K/4K38",47",48"53+18 Avg.		6 0 0
,, No. 95	58+20 ,,	7 10 0
,, No. 66999	40+18 ,,	5 8 0
,, No. 86999	40+18 ,,	6 0 0
,, No. 775	40+18 ,,	6 2 0
,, No. 875	45+18 ,,	6 10 0
,, No. 975	50+18 ,,	7 2 0
,, No.No. 615 615	50+18 ,,	6 14 0
Graham's Baloon	58+20 ,,	7 10 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27+18 ,,	3 8 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—		
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27+18 ,,	4 12 0
,, No. 61/81	,, ,,	4 8 0
,, No. 1850	,, ,,	4 0 0
,, No. 1900	,, ,,	4 2 0
,, No. 2600	,, ,,	4 4 0
,, No. 21021	,, ,,	4 6 0
,, No. 36920 T. B.	38+22 ,,	,,
Grahma's Nos. 88/8888	28+18 ,,	5 8 0
,, No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	33+18 ,,	,,
,, Tipoo W/WWW	34+18 ,,	6 6 0
,, No. 50000	,, ,,	6 14 0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360		7 6 0
Loans' No. 454 5/5656 6767	20+18 ,,	4 8 0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	,, ,,	4 8 0
,, No. 8000 T. B.	38+22 ,,	,,
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26+18 ,,	4 8 0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"		4 6 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay Jan. 25.

Our market has continued to remain dull and uninteresting throughout the whole week, and although prices have not experienced much decline, turnover is much restricted, and the bulk of transactions from the Mills as well as amongst the dealers is very poor. Demand has been hitherto showing no improvement and all consuming centres report very dull Trade. But for the high prices of Cotton, decline in prices would have been serious in face of such a slack demand for a long time, and such tightness in the Money market.

English Yarns move very slowly from ready delivery. Forward transactions are not possible on a large scale owing to high prices in Manchester and poor off-take on this side. There has been slight decline in Yarns in Manchester but not such that can enable dealers to buy. Business reported during the last week is therefore very small.

Japanese Yarns are moving fairly satisfactorily. Rates are more or less the same for ready delivery but there is not much strength in the position. Wild fluctuations in the Japanese Exchange and in the Sampin Rates reported during the week have made the Japanese Import Houses quite unable to make firm offers at reasonable limits so long as the position is not clear to them, and as a result business during the week for forward deliveries is almost nil. Dealers on the otherhand are not inclined to operate except at a reasonable level.

Indian Yarns are slightly weak for ready deliveries and although the stocks with the dealers are not large, some of them are offering at little lower rates owing to continued absence of demand very tight money, and also due to the fear of daily increasing stocks in the local Mills. Mills on the otherhand do not seem very anxious to effect serious cuts in prices and eagerly awaiting the improvement in demand. Hence no important transactions have been reported.

The position of the Yarn market as judged from all the circumstances is very uncertain and it seems as though, the market has lost all vigour at the moment. We however believe, prices cannot decline much further in the near future.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

	Rs. a. p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.	
Finlay	14 0 0
Apollo	13 14 0
Simplex	13 4 0
Shapoorji	13 0 0
Currimbhoy	13 8 0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	
Edward Sassoon	12 8 0
Apollo	,, ,,
David	13 12 0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	
Jacob (Seven stars)	14 8 0
Edward Sassoon	14 8 0
Apollo	14 12 0
Bradbury	14 12 0
10 1/2s.	
Shapoorji	14 12 0
Apollo	15 0 0
Swadeshi	15 8 0
Bradbury	15 8 0
Asur Virji	,, ,,
David (Flowerman)	15 8 0
David (Cockatoo)	....
Indo China	,, ,,
12 1/2s.	
Elphinstone	16 0 0
Currimbhoy	15 3 0
China	..
Moon	15 4 0
Apollo	15 8 0
Dawn	,, ,,
14 1/2	
Kilachand	16 0 0
Apollo	16 4 0
City	16 8 0
Colaba Land	16 8 0
Currimbhay	16 8 0
20s.	
Kilachand	17 12 0
Edward Sassoon	18 0 0
Elphinstone	18 0 0
Phoenix	18 4 0
Dawn	,, ,,

PARSI PHYSICAL CULTURISTS

ANNUAL SPORTS COMPETITIONS.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical culture and Health League the Second Parsee National Sports will take place on Sunday the 27th Instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the Cooperage when Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart has kindly consented to preside and Lady Jehangir to distribute the prizes. The following are the items of events:—

1. 100 Yards Running Race.
2. 16 Lbs. Shot-Put.
3. 1 Mile Running Race.
4. Running High Jump.
5. 220 Yards Running Race.
6. 1 Mile Cycle Race.
7. 120 Yards Hurdle Race.
8. Running Broad Jump.
9. 440 Yards Running Race.
10. 100 Yards Flat Race (For School Boys under 15 years of age.)
11. 3 Miles Running Race.
12. Tug-of-War.

These Sports are open to the Parsee public and they are cordially invited to attend.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday an old Ayah named Lewis Maria Fellis was charged by Sub-Inspector Wanjara with attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a carving knife on the 9th instant.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was suffering from paralysis and that at times she used to be in an unsound state of mind.

Mr. Gohinho, pleader, told the Court at this juncture that the accused was an Ayah, to Mr. Justice Chetty for a period of thirty years and was receiving a pension from him.

None, however, was prepared to stand surety for her and the Magistrate adjourned the case till Friday for final orders.

LUCKNOW RACES.

BACHELORS SIREN WINS CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

Mr. Douetil's Bachelors Siren won the Civil Service Cup by three fourths lengths. Captain Farrar and Robert's Pure Gem was placed second and Maharaja of Mysore's Little Pee came third.

The Calcutta High Court has released on bail pending appeal, Mr. Nagendra Nath Sinha Contractor, who was sentenced on January 22nd in connection with the collapse of the Calcutta Mahommedan Orphanage.—(A. P.)

Rev. Nicholas Roy, an elected member, intends to introduce into the Assam Legislative Council a Bill to give the electors power to control the issue of licences for manufacture and sale of liquor with the object of gradually effecting total prohibition in Assam.—(A.P.)

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

DIVISION OF TEAMS.

A meeting of the Council of the Western India Hockey Association was held on Wednesday evening in the Y.M.C.A. Central Branch under the Chairmanship of Mr. James McGrath. Twenty seven clubs having entered the Sphinx Hockey League, they were divided as follows:—

A DIVISION.

1. Customs Athletic Club
2. Hornets Athletic Club
3. Lusitanian Sporting Club "A."
4. Bombay Gymkhana.
5. R. I.M. Hockey Club.
6. Rangers (Bombay).
7. Orion Sporting Association, Bandra.
8. G. I. P. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, Parel.
9. Santa Cruz Hockey Club.
10. Cathedral High School.
11. 1/2nd Bombay Pioneers.
12. Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch.
13. 5th B. B. R. F. A.

B. DIVISION.

1. Lusitanian Sporting Club "B."
2. Bombay City Police Hockey Club.
3. Embarkation Staff.
4. Mechanical Transport.
5. Institute Luso-Indiano.
6. Parel Sporting Club.
7. Parsi Athletic Hockey Club.
8. Y.M.C.A. Byculla Branch.
9. St. Xaviers College Gymkhana.
10. Government Telegraph Recreation Club.
11. Portuguese Republican Hockey Club.
12. Hindu Gymkhana.
13. Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
14. Bombay Battalion A.F.I.

The following matches were also arranged to be played:—On the Cooperage ground.

Saturday 26th January Rangers vs. Customs.
Monday 28th January Lusitanians "B" vs. Mechanical Transport.
Tuesday 29th January Lusitanians "A" vs. Hornets.
Wednesday 30th January Cathedral High School vs. Orion Sporting Club.
Thursday 31st Bombay Gymkhana vs. R.I.M.
Friday 1st February Institute Luso-Indiano vs Parel Sporting Club.

ON BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND.

Tuesday 29th January, Bombay City Police vs. Embarkation Staff.

All games start at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Admission tickets were fixed at Rs. 8 for the season and 8 as. per diem inclusive of entertainment Tax.

The following Sub-committee were appointed to run the League:—

Mr. W. H. Hammond, Chairman; Messrs. O. Turton, S. Bhattacharji, Joint Hon. Secretaries; Mr. J. C. Maitra, Hon. Treasurer and Messrs. J. A. Gale, Cyriaco D'Souza members.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The final in Men's Singles was to have taken place at the Eden Garden to-day between G. Perkins and S. Okomato. Unfortunately for tennis enthusiasts, Okomato has been suffering from fever for the last few days. On two occasions he had played with fever on, but to-day he was worse and could not put in an appearance and the match was awarded to G. Perkins. There were some reversals of form in to-day's tennis.

In the semi-final of Ladies Singles, Mrs. Berthond was the favourite, but she was beaten by Mrs. Graham, after a run and exciting struggle.

Deane brothers were expected to carry off the Men's Doubles but they were beaten after a good fight by N. S. Iyer and G. M. Gregory.

The following are the details:—

Men's Singles Final.—G. Perkins beat S. Okamatu (scratched owing to illness.)

Men's Doubles, Semi-final.—N. S. Iyer and M. Gregory beat L. S. Deane and N. B. Deane, 6—4, 3—6, and 7—5.

Mixed Doubles, Semi-final.—L. Brooke Edwards and Mrs. Peacock beat I. Newton and Mrs. Creffield, 6—2, 1—6, and 6—3.

Ladies' Singles, Semi-final.—Mrs. Graham beat Mrs. Berthend 7—5, 4—6 and 8—6.

The District Magistrate, Bangalore Cantonment convicted Captain Barnard of Queen's Bays for recklessly driving his car after dark on three occasions and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to undergo fourteen days simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.—A.P.

Mr. Muhamed Yakub, M.L.A., of Moradabad is understood to have sent notice of a resolution offering congratulations to the Labour Ministry.—A. P.

TELLY'S SELECTIONS

Have benefitted many—They will help you also—You get excellent things for a ridiculously low price of Rs. 5. Take to-day's Card and be convinced.

TARAPOREVALA SONS.

190 Hornby Road.

TC-DAY

I shall have for my

Rs. 10/-

Clients, a card of four Win, four Place horses, one win double, one place double. A card which has been compiled after a hard week's work and should be very successful.

Rs. 50/- Clients.

With Each Rs. 50/- Card purchased, I am giving

FREE FREE FREE

A GOOD

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MISS INGHAM MURDER CASE.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

J. A. Pearston
vs
The King-Emperor.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Poona. He agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the Jury that the accused Pearston was guilty of wilful murder, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

According to the prosecution story there was an engagement between Miss Ingham and the accused and this was broken off in June 1923, the reason being that the accused had not got a permanent appointment. On the 12th July Mr. Ingham wrote one letter to the accused at Madras in which he made very clear that the engagement had been broken off. The accused came to Kirkee on the 17th August and borrowed a gun from Sergeant Baker. He then went to the bunglaw of Mr. Ingham at night and, according to the prosecution, comitted the murder of Miss Ingham.

The accused in his written statement stated:—"In may 1922, I was engaged to the deceased. At the time there was no stipulation or any conditions of the marriage and neither was any time appointed. After I left for Madras in 1923 Mrs. and Miss Ingham sent me letters in April referring to the engagement that was decided to have been broken off the main cause I could see because I was alleged to be in toe with one Miss White and because I went to a dance against the wishes of Mrs. and Miss Ingham. The misunderstanding was subsequently cleared on my arrival between April and May 1926.

At about that time the Inghams became acquainted with Sergeant Raynor who was working his way by winning over Miss Ingham and prejudicing her against me. In June 1923 to my surprise I got a letter from the girl saying that her father was all in all and she saw no happiness then and decided to break off the engagement. I still had regard for the girl and felt suspicious about the contents. Being confident that Mr. Ingham was instrumental at it I wrote and asked Mr. Ingham as to really who was the cause of it, and he replied to me in a tone saying that if I would come in his way the would not be responsible for any rash act. In August 1923 I came to Kirkee. On the 17th of that month I happened to be at the cinema and spotted Miss Ingham with her mother and Raynor. When I saw them, I went up and asked Miss Ingham if I could see her to speak to. At this Raynor interfered and also Mrs. Ingham. I got angry at Raynor and asked to see him outside. After that I went to the Ordnance Lines and heard that Mr. Ingham was looking for me. I also got the news that Raynor and Mr. Ingham drove in the car together from the cinema.

The state of affairs became so complicated between me, Raynor and Ingham that without facing them to clear the whole thing my position was not safe. Mr. Ingham and Sergeant Raynor are both in possession of rifles and revolvers and as I intended to go to Mr. Ingham's place that night where I also expected Sergeant Raynor to be. I reckoned that it would be very unsafe for me to go unarmed. I therefore went with this rifle in court which was then loaded and the safety catch was on.

I entered through the sitting room and then got into the dressing room through the door. This dressing room was that of Miss Ingham. I saw both there Mrs. and Miss Ingham, one at the Box and other at the dressing table. I stepped into the room a little further away from the door more near the bed. I called out to the girl and both turned round. The girl moved a little and shouted out "Mums he's got a gun." The gun I had held behind my right leg. When Mrs. Ingham heard this she flew at me. After pulling me by the coat with one hand and trying to take the rifle with the other which action was backwards and forwards the barrel struck the leg of the bed and then I heard the shot go off. After the first report the lights went off and Miss Ingham dropped stone dead. I then got quite scared and started unloading with the bolt. I managed to unload two live rounds and one fired round. During that time Mrs. Ingham was also struggling to get the rifle and while I was trying to extract the fourth, and the last round. My hand slipped off the bolt and the second round then went off. This struggle was at about two feet away from the body. In the struggle my blazer was torn at the back. I then left the house by the same door. Mrs. Ingham then ran out screaming. I cycled down towards the mess. When I reached the Railway crossing, my cycle got punctured and as I was on nerves I left the bicycle and the gun with the guteman for safe custody. after that I went to the lines where I got a hammering which I learnt was due to the tutoring of Raynor and Ingham. Seeing this state of affairs and knowing that sooner or later the news of this incident would reach the barracks, I conjectured that these very people would have put an end to me without knowing what was what.

I then thought it safer to surrender in the Guard room where I was confined on my own initiative and after some time the police got to know where I was and I was handed over to them the next day in custody.

It is not true that the cook was there at all and neither did he see me or I saw him to aim at him. Up to the very last I had my regards for Mrs. and Miss Ingham and always laboured under the right impression that Mr. Ingham and Raynor were instrumental at the engagement being broken off. I never intended to even inflict a scratch on the body of the deceased whom I loved so much, nor did I ever take the gun to do her or her mother any harm. The whole thing was nothing but a mishap and am absolutely innocent of the charge and pray that I may be discharged. If there was any one to blame for this accident it is Sergeant Raynor and Mr. Ingham."

LOWER COURT'S FINDING.

The Sessions Judge in the course of the charge to the July observed:—

"As regards the intention of the accused, I should like to draw your attention to the letter which the accused wrote to his friend Sergeant Man. In that letter although it was not read out in Court for certain reasons, he refers to Miss Ingham in a very unpleasant way and also to Sergeant Raynor, and there he also says "if I cannot give Sergeant Raynor the biggest hiding I shall shoot the pair of them." It is only fair to the defence to say that after this letter was written the accused wrote to Sergeant Raynor apologising. He said "I must ask you to think no more about it. I was drunk when I wrote it." It does not look from the appearance of the letter that he was drunk when he wrote it and even if he was according to the very old proverb in Latin "In Vino Veritas" which in English means that when a man is drunk he tells the truth, he discloses his true feelings in that letter which shows that even assuming that the accused was drunk at the time of writing it, his feelings towards the unforunate Miss Ingham were very far from friendly. It is argued for the defence that there is only one eye witness. But one eye witness is quite sufficient to sustain a charge of this kind and as a matter of fact you do not expect to have many eye witnesses of murder. If the death of Miss Ingham had been due to accident there is no reason why Mrs. Ingham should get up a false story against the accused. Now if we turn to the defence story we find there are many improbabilities. The accused says Mrs. Ingham struggled with him and the gun went off. But the gun could not possibly go off with the safety catch in position. It is impossible that each time the gun went off accidently and shot Miss Ingham and gave her fatal wounds."

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments observed that it was admitted by the accused that he had gone to the house of Mr. Ingham and that he had a loaded rifle with him. The presence of two live cartridges on the floor could not be explained. It was extremely improbable that the accused was trying to unload the gun because once a shot was fired the gun was perfectly safe afterwards. Their Lordships therefore could not believe the theory put forward by the accused. Their Lordships agreed with the opinion of the lower court and found the accused guilty of murder. Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the conviction and sentence of death passed on the accused.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee with Mr. Sopper for the accused.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

SON ELDER THAN ADOPTIVE FATHER.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDU LAW

Balabai Kom Tukaram Babar.
v/s.
Mohadu Bin Krishna Babar and others.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J.V. Lawrence, Sessions Judge of Belgaum.

The question of law and the facts material to the case have been fully discussed in the following judgment of Their Lordships:—

"The only question of law that arises in this second appeal is whether the adoption of plaintiff 1. by Putlabai, the widow of Krishna, is valid. Its validity is questioned by defendant 1. the mother of Krishna, on the ground that the age of the adopted 'boy' is greater than the age of the adoptive father Krishna. The adoption was effected by Putlabai, the widow of Krishna. But that circumstance does not affect the question of the validity of the adoption. She could not validly adopt, if Krishna could not have made the adoption on account of the plaintiff No. 1 being older than himself.

The trial Court in this case has taken the view that such an adoption is invalid, while the lower appellate Court has accepted the view that the adoption is not invalid though it is opposed to the Hindu sentiment, or to a rule which has not the force of law, but which is recommendatory as to the propriety of adoption. There is no express text directly bearing on this point; at any rate none has been cited to us. But it is urged on behalf of the appellant that it is a necessary inference from the provision that the adopted boy should be the reflection of a natural son. That no doubt is true, and the inference which is suggested also is undoubtedly a fair inference. But the question is whether it has the force of law in the sense that if that condition is not fulfilled, the adoption becomes invalid.

No decision is cited in support of this contention; and according to the observations in different cases, of which Mallappa Parappa vs. Gangava (I.L.R. 43 Bom. p. 209) is an example these various rules, which are deducible from the expression that the adopted son should be the reflection of a natural son, including the rule as to the age of the adopted boy have been treated as recommendatory and not mandatory. The observations of Ranade J. in Gopal vs. Vishnu (I.L.R. 23 Bom. p. 250) which have been referred to in the judgments of the Lower Courts, do not directly bear on this point, though the inference which is suggested on behalf of the appellant is referred to. It would appear, however, from the observations taken as a whole that the consideration as to the age limit would be a matter of recommendation, and not a positive rule of law.

DECREE UPHELD.

It is quite true that the adoption of a boy who is older than the adoptive father is contrary to the recognised notions of Hindus as to adoptions and to the fundamental idea of an adopted son. That is the reason why such adoptions are very rare. But having regard to the lines on which these rules relating to adoption have been interpreted by the Courts, it is difficult to hold that the consideration that the adopted boy should not be older than his adoptive father can be treated as having the force of a prohibitive rule. We think that the learned Assistant Judge has taken a correct view as to the validity of this adoption, and that the contention of defendant 1 on this point must be disallowed. The decree for partition must, therefore, be accepted as correct.

It is, however, necessary to make provision for the maintenance of defendant 1, the widow of Tukaram, before she is dispossessed of any property. We therefore amend the decree by directing that adequate provision for the maintenance of defendant 1 should be made before properties in suit are partitioned and possession given to the respective parties in pursuance of the partition decree. If the parties do not agree within a fortnight as to the amount of maintenance to be awarded to defendant 1, that question should be determined in execution. The amount of maintenance to be a charge on the properties to be partitioned. The appellant to pay the costs of respondent 1."

Mr. H.C. Coyajee with Mr. A.G. Desai for the appellant.

Mr. K.H. Kelkar for the respondent No. 1.

PROSECUTION UNDER BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Seth Sale Mahomad Haji Shamed Nurani
vs.
The King Emperor.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was a criminal application for Revision against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted and sentenced the petitioner to pay a fine of Rs. 15 for not complying with a notice served by the Municipality.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

"The applicant in this case is the owner of certain premises at Don Tad street consisting of a ground-floor and 3 upper floors. At the top of the building there is a storage tank intended to supply water to the flushing tanks of the water closets below. It is admitted that in the present circumstances there is not sufficient pressure in the main for the water to rise to the storage tank, which, therefore, could only be kept filled with water brought up by artificial means.

On the 23rd March 1923, the applicant was served with a notice under the signature of the Deputy Health Officer, B Ward. The notice recited that upon inspection and examination it had been found that the water closets at the applicant's abovementioned premises were in good order or condition in as much as they were required to be kept in good order. That by itself is not very explicit. bHowever the applicant was required within 7 days from the service of notice to maintain such water closets in good order by pumping daily a sufficient quantity of water into the cistern from which the flushing tanks of the water closets were supplied. The applicant was warned that if he failed to comply with the requisition, he would be liable to the penalty prescribed by Section 471 of the Act as so amended, and his attention was specially drawn to Section 253-A of the said Act under which he was asked to employ a licensed plumber to execute or supervise the work therein described.

The applicant was then charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with not complying with this notice and was convicted and senteneed to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

LOWER COURT'S FINDING.

It seems to us that the main point in the case has escaped the attention of the learned Magistrate. He said:—

"It is admitted on behalf of the accused that there is a hand pump attached to the water pipe on the ground floor, and it appears that if the pump is worked the water would reach to the storage tank. It is contended on behalf of the accused that the pump on the ground floor belongs to a tenant and that the Municipality cannot compel him to work the pump. On behalf of the Municipality it is contended that it is immaterial to whom the pump belongs but that in as much as the pump is already attached to the water pipe it is a fitting within the meaning of Sections 274 and 275 Bombay Municipal Act.

"I have carefully considered the arguments on either sides and I think that the accused is bound to carry out the Municipal requisitions contained in the notice under Section 257(1) to keep the privies in good order. To do this he must get the pump attached to water pipe worked so that the witer may rise to the storage tank, and the privies must be flushed and thus kept in good order. It appears to me having regard to the fact that the pump is already attached to the water pipe and is a fitting and whether it belongs to him or not, I think the accused must be convicted of the offience with which he is charged."

Chapter IX of the Act deals with Drains and Drainage Works and Section 246-A and the following Sections deal with water closets, privies, urinals, etc. Section 246-A deals with the construction of water closets and privies.

THE SECTIONS.

Section 247 prescribes that it shall not be lawful newly to erect or to re-erect any building for or intended for human habitation, or at or in which labourers or workmen are to be employed, without such water closet or privy accommodation as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Under Section 248 the Commissioner may require the owner of such premises which he considers are not sufficiently provided with water closet or privy accommodation, to provide such or such additional water closet or privy accommodation as he prescribes.

Sections 250 and 251-A deal with construction and position of privies and water closets.

It will be observed that nothing whatever is said in any of those Sections with regard to any obligation on the part of the owner of the premises to keep the cistern and the flushing apparatus connected with the water closet supplied with water.

Section 253 and the following Sections deal with inspection of drains, water closets and privies etc., and it is clear from Section 255 that in such cases the Inspector concerned has only to see that the provisions of the Camptter have been observed.

Under Section 256, if under the chapter it is found that any water closet or privy is not in good order or condition, the expenses of the inspection and examination shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and he shall fill in, reinstate or make good the ground, or portion of any building, drain or other work opened, broken up or removed for the purpose of such inspection and examination, at his own cost.

Then Section 257 deals with requisitions which the Commissioner may make if the inspection and examination has shownw that the water closet or privy is not in good order.

Under Section 257(a) (ii) the Commissioner may require the owner to renew, repair, recover, or take such other order as he shall think fit to direct and to fill in, reinstate and make good the ground, building or thing opened, broken or removed for the purpose of such inspection and examination.

SECTION NOT APPLICABLE.

It seems to me that it is clear that all these Sections to which I have referred, dealing with water closets, merely relate to the construction, position and proper maintenance of water closets, and ave nothing whatever to do with the supply of water to such closets. The work which could be ordered to be done by the owner on the requisition of the Commissioner under Section 157 could only be executed by a licensed plumber under Section 259-A and attention to that Section is drawn in the notice given under Section 257, from which I gather that it was intended that under Section 257 only certain work could be requisitioned by the Commissioner to bring the condition of the privy or water closet within the previous provisions of the Chapter, that is to say with regard to their construction and maintenance. Nothing whatever is said throughout the Chapter with regard to the water supply. It seems to me, therefore, that the Commissioner was not entitled to give a notice under Section 257(1) in this case directing the landlord to maintain the water closet in good order by pumping sufficient quantity of water into the cistern. It is quite possible that under some other Section in the Act, the applicant might have been ordered to supply the storage sictern with water, but we are not concerned with that question in this application. This being a penal Section it must be strictly construed, and in my opinion the Commissioner was not entitled to serve notice on the applicant under Section 257(1) in the circumstances of the case. I think, therefore, that the conviction must be set aside and the fine, if paid, refunded."

SANCTION REVOKED

QUESTION OF LAW

Ningappa Rayappa Shotadki.
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a Criminal application for Revision to set aside the granting of sanction to prosecute the petitioner.

The facts and the question of law have been fully dealt with in Their Lordships Judgments:—

The Chief Justice in delvering the judgment observed:—"We think the Rule must be made absolute. The sanction was given to prosecute the Petitioner under Section 211 or Section 182 I.P.C., the facts being that the Petitioner had made a complaint charging one L. V. O'Brien with criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate without examining the complainant, as he was bound to do under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, dismissed the complaint. Then he called upon the present Petitioner to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for an offence under Section 211 or Section 182 of the I. P. Code. If the complaint was not dismissed according to law, then the complainant would not be convicted of bringing a false charge. The only question on which I had any doubt was whether on this application in revision for setting aside the order granting sanction, we could hold that the order dismissing the complaint was wrongly made. Undoubtedly if the complainant had appeared before us and asked us to set aside the order of the Magistrate dismissing his complaint, and to direct the learned Magistrate to hear the complaint according to law, we should have made such an order. That was decided "in the matter of the petition of Ganesh Narayan Sathe": I. L. R. 13 Bom. p. 590. If we refuse to accede to the Petitioner's request that we should express an opinion on the validity or otherwise of the Magistrate's order, that question will have to be decided by the Magistrate who tries the charge under Section 211, and it is obvious that he will have to come to the conclusion that the dismissal of the complaint was not according to law. It seems, therefore, that that being the obvious result if we refuse to interfere with the order of sanction to prosecute the Petitioner under Section 211, it is preferable that we should decide the matter ourselves and hold that the complaint was wrongly dismissed, and that would be a good ground for refusing to give sanction to prosecute the complainant."

Justice Shah:—"I agree that the sanction should be revoked. In the present case there has been no legal disposal of the complaint. The order dismissing it under Section 203 Criminal Procedure Code is clearly wrong, as the complainant was not examined at all; and the complainant has in no sense acquiesced in that order. Where there has been no legal disposal of the complaint, it seems to me that no sanction to prosecute the complainant on the footing that it is a false complaint should be granted. Under the circumstances of the case I am of opinion that the sanction should not have been granted."

THE RIGHT OF EASEMENT.

Nanabhoy Tullockchand. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Ratanlal Mulchand. ..... Defendant.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla.)

The plaintiff who is the owner of a house situate at Shaik Memon Street, Mumbadevi, filed this suit against the defendant who is the owner of a house adjoining the plaintiff's house on the Southern side for a declaration that three windows on the Northern wall of the plaintiff's house are ancient and for an injunction that the defendant may be restrained from building in such a manner as to obstruct or interfere with the plaintiff's right of easement. The plaintiff also prayed for a mandatory injunction requiring the defendant to pull down such portion of his building as interfered with the plaintiff's right of air and light.

The plaintiff's house consists of a ground floor and three upper floors. One of the windows in suit on the northern wall is on the 3rd floor and the remaining are on the fourth floor. The defendant's house until recently consisted of a ground floor and two upper floors.

The plaintiff's case was that in or about the month of March 1923 as the defendant was about to pull down his premises and to re-build the same, some correspondence between the plaintiff and the defendant ensued.

As a result of such correspondence an agreement was arrived at between the parties in the month of May 1923, whereby the defendant admitted the plaintiff's right of easement to the said three windows and agreed not to build in a manner so as to encroach upon the plaintiff's rights. But soon thereafter in breach of the said agreement the defendant within the space of a day raised his building up to the third floor of the plaintiff's building and completely blocked the access of light and air to the said window and also completely blocked one of the windows on the fourth floor and smashed the shutters of the said windows.

The defendant in his defence denied that the plaintiff's windows were ancient, that any agreement as alleged was ever entered into or that the plaintiff was entitled to any injunction.

When the suit was called on it was stated to His Lordship by counsel for both the parties that the suit was being settled. Ultimately the parties agreed to take a consent decree.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree by consent whereby it was declared that all the three windows were ancient. Further it was agreed that it should be left to the sole arbitration of Mr. Bhedwar the architect to determine how much of the defendant's present structure should be demolished and how the defendant should re-build so as to leave sufficient light for the plaintiff's window on the fourth floor.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Taraporevala instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. K M. Munshi with Mr. H. J. Kania instructed by Messrs Tyabji Dahyabhai and Co., appeared for the defendant.

CORONER'S COURT

FATAL STAB WOUND.

Sookhram Kisansingh, a Punjabi, aged about 20, employed as a copper-smith in the G.I.P. Railway Workshop at Parel received a stab-wound during a quarrel near Poi Bavri at about 2-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and died on the spot.

An inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, at the Coroner's Court on Thursday morning when three persons named Govind Ramji, Genu Vighram and Bhima Pandu who were suspected of being implicated in the quarrel, were present.

The evidence showed that the second suspect Genu owed Re. 1-4-0 to a woman selling plantains near the workshops. On the day in question he went to the woman, along with the other two suspects and paid her a rupee. The woman asked for the balance and he said he would pay later on. The deceased who was standing near the woman, told Genu to pay her the full amount, Genu told the deceased not to interfere when the deceased abused him. Genu returned the abuse and a struggle ensued. The deceased was trying to go away but, it was alleged, the three suspects prevented him from going. During the struggle the deceased tried to knock the first suspect down, but the latter knocked him down and stabbed him. The suspects were trying to run away but were arrested by witnesses who handed them over to the police.

Govind in the course of his statement said that the deceased and Genu abused each other. As they were struggling, deponent tried to separate them. The deceased gave the deponent a blow and kicked him on the chest and the deponent fell down. The deponent than stabbed the deceased with a pen-knife on the chest.

Genu said the deceased struck Govind on the face and latter fell down. Deponent told them not to quarrel. Govind struck the deceased with something on his chest and then as the deceased was falling on the side he fell on the deponent and the deponent fell also.

Bhima, the third suspect said the deceased threw Govind on the ground, and Gowind then stabbed the deceased on the chest with a pen-knife. When the deceased got up Genu was going to assault him but deponent caught Genu. When Govind stabbed the deceased, the latter fell and Govind fell on him.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a stab wound in the chest inflicted by Govind Ramji during a quarrel in which Genu and Bhima were also concerned.

DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Jainabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged fifty, residing at Kamatipura who died as a result of an alleged assault by one Mulla Gulam Mahomed under the circumstances already reported, was held on Tuesday morning before Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner.

Post-mortem examination showed that the cause of death was pneumonia. The blow had not caused any serious injury.

Asabai living in the same chawl said that about a fortnight ago a quarrel took place between the suspect's wife, the deceased and the sister-in-law of the deceased. Witness separated them and took the wife of the suspect to her room and the other women to their room. The two women were assaulting the wife of the suspect who fell down. Witness saw the suspect come home and catch the hand of the deceased. Witness sent him away.

The jury returned the verdict that the death was due to pneumonia but whether that was due to the suspect Mull Sulam having assaulted her or not was uncertin.

BIRTH CONTROL IN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the newly founded Bombay Birth Control League, Prof. N. S. Phadake, delivered a lecture on "Birth Control in India" on Monday last at the League's Hall. Prof. R. D. Karve was in the chair The lecturer dwelt on the great importance of the subject and pointed out how Birth Control was a sure method of removing numerous evils and how the problem of Indian poverty might be simplified if the present indiscriminate procreation was consciously controlled. He also explained how the movement of Birth Control had spread in the European nations and how it had successfully combatted against the tide of ignorance, prejudice and capitalism. He urged upon the establishment of a Birth Control League in every Indian city and then read out the aims, objects and rules of the Bombay Birth Control League. Prof Karve in his presidential remarks, pointed out how the various objections raised against Birth Control were untenable. Dr. Mehta and Sheth R. B. Lotvala also made a few interesting remarks and after a vote of thanks the meeting came to an end.

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and you were unable to feed him yourself, he would be brought up, like one out of every four babies "at home," on Glaxo. In India, the contaminated, disease-ridden milk supply presents such a danger to Baby that Glaxo is the only *safe* alternative to mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment a Baby needs to make him well and strong. Its perfect cleanliness and freedom from bacteria eliminate all the risks of disease which make ordinary milk so dangerous. That is why doctors recommend and bring up their own babies on

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THE AKALI STRUGGLE

SYMPATHY FROM AMERICA

The following resolutions were adopted in mail week by the Khalsa Young Men's League of America, Berkeley, California:

"Resolved: That we, the members of the Khalsa Young Men's League of America, assembled here to-night, beg to express our sincere appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by Professors Teja Singh, Harkishan Singh and Niranjan Singh in connection with the Akali movement, and further extend our hearty congratulations to the said professors and to the community at large on their heroic stand until their final arrest.

Be it further Resolved: That while viewing with supreme satisfaction and delight the unique courage displayed by the Akalis on all occasions throughout their unequal struggle with the bureaucracy, we strongly condemn the action of the Government in arresting wholesale the most prominent members of the community and declaring the Akali Dal and the Shromani Gurudwara Purbandhak Committee illegal—two perfectly peaceful and constitutional religious bodies of the Panth.

CASE AGAINST CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

To-day the third Presidency Magistrate issued the process against one Gopaldas Moolchand on a charge of giving false information to the police. It was stated that on the 19th instant Moolchand reported to the Park Street police sation that while he was going through Auckland Square accompanied by a cooly carrying a bundle of silk clothes valued about five thousand rupees, four Bengalees at the point of the revolver had taken away the bundle. The police on enquiry found the information to be false and recovered the bundle from the possession of Moolchand.

MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 23.

The following press communique has been issued by the Government of Madras:—

After the Irrigation Bill of 1922 was thrown out by the Legislative Council in January 1923 a Committee consisting mostly of non-officials and representatives of various interests with the Law Members as President was appointed to examine the provisions of the Bill. The Committee, after a number of sittings at Ootacamund in the month of May and again in Madras in August and November of last year, and after a detailed examination of the Bill, suggested several modifications in its provisions. After careful consideration of the recommendations of the Committeee the Government revised the Bill so as to give effect to those recommendations wherever practicable and submitted a copy of the Bill, so revised, for the sanction of the Governor-General. Sanction was received on 22nd January and the Bill is being published in the Fort St. George Gazette in order to give the Hon. members of the Legislative Council sufficient time to consider the provisions before its introduction in the Council. H. E. the Governor has been pleased to request the Hon. President of the Council to postpone the session fixed for January 28th to February 5th, on which date the Bill will be introduced.

At a meeting of the Bengal Nationalist Party a resolution was passed condemning the recent outrage in Chowringhee and hoping no attempt will be made to make a racial question of the incident. (A.P.)

"QUERY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly inform me through the valuable columns of your esteemed paper the best remedy for "Diabetic Eczema."—Yours, etc.,

I.

THE STABLE PRICE OF SILVER

Perhaps the principal feature in the silver market for the year just ended is the remarkably small range of price fluctuation, as compared with previous years, says the "Times." The extreme prices quoted were 33 11-16d. on December 18 and 30½d. on February 8, the difference of 3 3-16d. being actually a farthing less than that observed in 1913, when the extremes were 29 3/8d. and 25 15-16d. and considerably smaller than for any intervening years. The average price for 1923 was 31 15-16d., or 2½d. below that for the previous year, and the main factor in maintaining the price at that comparatively high level has been the almost insatiable demand from India. In fact, the Indian imports of silver from both London and New York show very considerable increases over the 1922 figures. China has also been a large buyer, though she took, according to the figures contained in Messrs. Sharp's and Wilkins' annual bullion circular, 8,000,000 ounces less from London than in 1922.

Another important event of the year was the completion in July last of the United States Treasury's purchases under the Pittman Act. These purchases were made at one dollar per ounce, and though the fact that deliveries have not yet been completed has so far prevented any fall in price the effect of the withdrawal of this demand at a price far above the market quotation must be felt before long. That is not to say that there will, necessarily, be a fall in the price of silver. This will depend, on the one hand, on the extent to which American production is maintained, and, on the other, on the demand from India and China—for at present Europe is a seller rather than a buyer of the commodity. A further important factor mentioned in the circular referred to is the increasing demand for silver from the film-producing industry.

INDIAN BANK RATE RAISED.

The Board of the Imperial Bank of India again raised its official rate of discount to-day by a further 1 per cent to 8 per cent. This is the third increase in a little over one month, the 6 per cent. rate declared on November 29 having been replaced by a 7 per cent. rate on December 19. The movement is of a purely seasonal nature, the rate fluctuating between 4 and 8 per cent. in the more normal years, and rising somewhat higher at times when good crops are combined with the poor export trade. Though such wide movements may seem strange, judged by the standards applicable to this country, they are easily explained, writes the "Times," by the fact that agriculture is still the preponderating industry in India, and that consequently the demand for money is seasonal, coupled with the consideration that banking is not so highly developed as it is here. While the higher rate acts as a deterrent to would-be borrowers, the Imperial Bank is helped to meet the actual demand by a provision empowering it to lodge bills —to a total of six crores of rupees when the rate is 8 per cent.—with the Treasury in exchange for rupee notes.

WORK!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I read with great zest the letter of your correspondent Mr. C. V. P. Shivam. That he is in earnest is proved by the series of practical suggestions he has offered to the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. If I remember aright Mr Shivam is a member of the B. P. C. C. and I am quite sure he will enlist 300 members of the Dadar District Congress Committee, sell Rs. 1,500 worth of Khadi and collect Rs. 3000 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund before the 18th April next. Mr. Shivam led the Bombay contingent of Satyagrahis to Nagpur and that means that he is sure to do more than his part in respect of the "Hindusthani Sewa Dal."

Immediately after the delegates and visitors returned from Cocanada to Bombay a meeting was held in which it was given out that the message of Cocanada Congress was "work, work, work." Mr. Shivam reiterats the same in three sentences. "It now remains for us all to prove to the world that India to-day is capable of silent constructive work. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has heard the call of Cocanada. The time has now arrived for it to act." With the fact in my mind that Mr. Shivam is a member of the B. P. C. C. I was a bit puzzled to read the heading of his letter which begins with the words "An appeal." I could not bring myself to believe that a member of the B. P. C. C. had to run to the press for making an appeal to the B. P. C. C. and frankly thought it to be somebody's bungling. I thought that Mr. Shivam addressed to you a series of draft resolutions of which he had given notice to the Secretary B. P. C. C. and which he intended moving at the next meeting of the B. P. C. C. (after 10th January 24). Reading on, however.. I found that they were not draft resolutions but were mere paragraphs containing number of suggestions. They are in the nature of the writings of any four anna Congressman rather than a member of an elected House. Mr. Shivam appears to have voted in favour of the proposition of Mr. Rajagopalachariar and is voluntarily responsible for its working out. If the Cocanada Congress has issued the order "Cease talking and go back to work," the order is primarily binding on those delegates who were responsible for the order and even more binding on the "Congress workers" and "members of the Provincial Congress Committees." If talking and writing is to be stopped during the year 1924 let the example be set by those who want to call themselves Congress workers, by members of the A. I. C. C. and the Provincial Committees. Those that happen to be drawing anything, directly or indirectly, from the Congressmen's money must submit to this restriction against dealing in words.

That brings me to khadi. Mr. Shivam wants khadi of Rs. 2 lakhs to be sold in Bombay by 18th April next. (Going to the Commercial figures of the Bombay market at page 4 of to-day's "Chronicle," I find the khadi of Textile mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill and Elphinstone Mill quoted with their rates. I also know that there is a lot of the Japanese khadi in the Bombay bazar and I should not wonder if I find German khadi in Bombay before the 18th of April next). Mr. Shivam is apparently unconcerned as to the production of khadi. I don't know if he read an announcement of Santa Cruz that there were six looms lying idle for want of yarn.. I hope Mr. Shivam has not forgotten that increased demand has in the past led to the increased production of bogus khadi. Before sale therefore, the Congress workers should organize the productions of genuine khadi. Here I may be pardoned for putting in bit of my own experience. During the month of last September I purchased pair of khadi dhoties at the khadi Bhandar Princess Street at the cost of Rs. 9-8. In less than three weeks they wore away. Even during the period of three weeks the Dhoties had to undergo repairs. In October I began to look for another pair of Dhoties, but to my great surprise, could not get one. For a long time I had to use patched Dhoties and had the appearance of *Sartor Resartus* until my friend Mr. Shivam Shastri came to my rescue after the Diwali and secured me a pair of Dhoties from some one connected with Bezvada. It is the production which has to be first looked to by the Congress workers and the appointment by the Congress of an independent Khaddar Board does not absolve members of the Provincial Congress Committees and of the Councils of the District Congress Committees of their duty to produce and to organize the production of khadi. To all who pride themselves as workers and particularly to all those who directly or indirectly get the benefit of Congress funds, I commend the following quotation from Mr. Rajgopalachariar's article in "Young India":—

"That is why you should at once get a charkha and spin. This year the Congress has resolved that we should make up for all lost time—all past sins of omission. We should revive religion and prayer. The very best prayer the very best religious service, besides being the most valuable national service, is a half hour at the Charkha before the day's work and before the day's eating and drinking. The busiest lawyer, the busiest merchant, the most bookish student and all girls can certainly find time for this. . . . . The spinning wheel is the key of the situation in every way. Is there a braver or more restless spirit than Maulana Shaukat Ali and he has not without meaning accepted a chief place in the Khaddar Board. *The constructive programme is identical with the spinning wheels.*" (Italics mine).

Mr. Shivam is going to call those of his colleagues of the B. P. C. C. humbugs who will not be able to enlist 300 Congress members. I don't know if Mr. Shivam will remember this on the 19th of April, and expect him to forgive me if I suggest to him that to find humbugs he will only have to cast his eyes around himself. By the bye, I may ask Mr. Shivam to bear in mind that the present members of the B. P. C. C. do not really represent the Congress members of 1924, for the simple reason that they were elected by the members of the 1923 and will remain in office for about nine months of this year. Apart from actualities the present members of the B. P. C. C. cannot even in theory claim to represent the Congress members of 1924.

In the last paragraph and even in the last sentence Mr. Shivam has mentioned a catalogue of things which can be postponed to the 18th of April next. One of those things is the intercommunal unity (exploited for a whole year by the Councilitis) and untouchability. It is not necessary for me to dilate on the importance and urgency of these two items. You have again and again shown it and the greatest leaders have proved it. But these two come to be styled "other directions" by Mr. Shivam. Before any actual work on the lines of the constructive programme is put in Mr. Shivam wants to have rupees 35,000.. I don't want to suggest that this is impossible to collect in Bombay. One merchant in Bombay may pay it. If, however, is to be collected from the four anna Frankenstein, from 40,000 Congress members, I submit the process is a bit reversed. Mahatma's credit was great. He could say. "Pay me first and then I will put in work," and people were willing to believe him. This faith of the people in the Mahatma enabled him to collect more than a crore of rupees in the period of a few weeks. No other leader is there who can inspire that faith. Let the leaders and Congress workers put in work first so that people will have some faith in them. In the proposition in which leaders and workers put in work they will get funds. To demand funds before putting in work is nearly the surest way not to get any money, nor even to enlist many members. To cry aloud "funds-funds" will only result in the funds receding further and further away. Put in work first and you can depend upon it the necessary men and money will come forth.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. WARERKAR.

Gamdevi, Bombay,
Jan. 22.

THE GANJAM CYCLONE.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I believe the public are fully aware of the terrible havoc wrought by the cyclone in the South-East coast of India (Ganjam District, Madras Presidency) in December last. The situation is simply appalling. Sixty miles of Railway lines were torn away. Thousands of homesteads have been swept away; death, epidemic and starvation stare the people in the face—the homeless, clotheless victims of the cyclone are shivering in the cold.

A relief organisation has already been started at Berhampur, Ganjam District and money is coming forth. But considering the magnitude of the disaster it is not adequate. I have therefore been requested by the Relief Committee to appeal to the philanthropic citizens of Bombay to contribute their mite to the mitigation of the miseries of their helpless sisters and brethren. Bombay is noted for her humanitarian achievements and therefore I feel sure that she will act up to her tradition in this case also.

All contributions of cash and cloth will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by

(a) Hon. Secretary Mr. Jaymangal Rath, Secretary. Dt. Congress Committee, Berhampur (Ganjam Dt.) or.

(b) The undersigned at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Yours, faithfully,

B. DAS.
M. L. A.

Bombay, January 24.

"COLONEL MADDOCK APPRECIATION FUND"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I thoroughly agree with Mr. N. V. Sarma in his statement that Col. Maddock has won the love and gratitude of the Indian people through his bold and prompt action regarding the removal of and the operation of Mahatma Gandhi and that it has become our bounden duty to show our gratitude to him in some suitable form. But I beg to differ from him as to the particular shape he wants to give to this idea. A purse is, after all, a very poor return for what Mr. Maddock has done and is nothing in value to a sincere expression of what our heart is feeling on this occasion. Mahatmaji's health, as Mr. Vijayaraghava-Acharya once said, is a national property.so, in taking timely action in regard to his health, Col. Maddock has rendered a signal national service to India. The Congress is the Nation's mouthpiece and it is quite in the fitness of things that the national sentiment towards Mr. Maddock should find expression through that organ. My suggestion, therefore, is that the Working Committee of the Congress which is meeting here on the 30th January should pass a resolution recording its sense of gratitude for and appreciation of Col. Maddock's services to the Indian Nation and praying to the Almighty for his unbroken health and prosperous and fruitful career. That is the highest honour and gift that India can at present bestow on the person to whom she feels herself indebted. I hope my suggestion will receive due consideration at the hands of the Congress authorities.—Yours etc.,

B. M. GANGULI.

Patel Building,
Parel, Jan. 23.

THE REAY MARKET, POONA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Almost all public functions of importance in Poona, take place in the Reay Market, which is a public property. Whatever the previous history of this market to get such a name, why should it continue to be called so even now? Can it not now be rechristined after the name Tilak, Gokhale, Ranade, Bhandarkar or Kelkar? Will the Nationalist members of the Poona Municipality take up this matter?—Yours etc.,

C.V.P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Jan. 23

BOMBAY SWARAJ PARTY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate the Swarajist members of the Bombay Council upon electing Mr. M.R. Jayakar as their leader and Mr. J.K. Mehta as their Deputy leader. Whatever fears I had about Mr. Jayakar leading the Council in general and the Swaraj Party in particular, I am prepared to waive those fears and reconcile myself to the discretion exercised and confidence reposed in Mr. Jayakar. I do not want to create controversies for controversy's sake. I trust that the Swarajists are right in hoping for the best. I had only formulated a likely contingency in my previous letter. I once again congratulate the Executive Committee on commencing well and would take this opportunity to suggest the name of Mr. Nariman to be appointed an additional whip for the Party. Not to have Mr. Nariman as a whip would be something like acting Hamlet without Prince of Denmark in it.—Yours etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

Malabar Hill,
Jan. 15.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF MORVI.

The following telegrams were received from the Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi in reply to the telegrams sent by People, Mahajan, and Ladies of Morvi on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' birthday:—

(1) "To Nagar Seth, Morvi your message as President public meeeting of Morvi people conveying their good wishes and sentiments of gratitude and esteem has touched His Highness deeply am directed to say that their feelings and interests are and will always be nearest His Highness heart".

(2) To Nagar Seth, Morvi, His Highness was pleased to receive your message conveying Mahajan good wishes which he much appreciates."

(3) "To Sethani Nanubai Nagarseth Morvi, Their Highness Mahararanisaheb are much pleased to receive your message on behalf of all Morvi ladies conveying their joy and good wishes on happy occasion of Maharajasahebs birthday and desire me to say how much Maharajasaheb and they appreciate your sentiments."

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The subject of propaganda on behalf of India in Foreign countries has been brought to the fore by that most experienced of our foreign propagandists, the patriot Lala Lajpat Rai. In your columns, there has been considerable attention paid to this subject by several writers and correspondents. We expect Mahatma to be amongst us shortly but, as you put it in one of your able leaders, that is no reason why we should not think problems for ourselves. Indeed, in that proportion shall we be deserving of our great leader, as we shall be able to think out and work responsible schemes of National welfare.

With all your correspondents I hold that that Mahatma's movement has attracted the attention of the world as nothing else has. I also hold that Congress money should not be used except for necessary purposes. We have been charging the bureaucracy with prodigality at the expense of the poor Indian tax-payer and shall be forfeiting our title to levy that charge if we are not very fragal in using the Congress tax payer's money. In this connection, I shall ask the Working Committee to 'shrink from imitating the bureaucracy in establishing Congress Secretariat and paid services.' We shall be meeting so many pitfalls and there will be so much snobbery and favouritism as soon as it is found that National or Congress services 'has money in it.'

Every care, as we must take, to economise expenditure, there are certain things which must be 'well' done if at all they are to be done. And Foreign propaganda is such a thing par excellence. In this respect I find myself entirely in agreement with Mr. P. R. Lele. What he has said is that 'we must depute first rate men only' to speak on our behalf in foreign countries. We may omit some countries but cannot take the risk of being represented by any but first rate men. Dr. Sunderland maintains this same view in his letter to Lala Lajpat Rai, published in the "Chronicle." Ceylon is not a foreign country literally; but our first class men Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Mahmud have gone to Ceylon and we know what an effect they have produced in that land. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore toured round the world and we know with what effect. We also know what great effect Lala Lajpat Rai, four years ago, produced in America in favour of India. It will benefit India, only if we depute first class men to do foreign propaganda. Any money that may require to be spent for securing the services of first class men will be not only well spent but also spent on necessaries. Quality being the first consideration; quantity is not at all a determining factor.

In this connection let me bring to the notice of your readers that Devi Sarojini Naidu, who has gone to East Africa, has been invited by South African Indians to Natal. She can go to South Africa with very great benefit to the country. From there she should be asked to proceed to the U.S.A. for an extensive propaganda tour from which very great advantages will arise owing to her great name as a poetess. She might then go to Japan and then to Canada and then to the Phillipines. In those islands a great experiment is being made and Phillipinos will be very glad to hear of Mahatma. Any money for such a first class tour will be only spent on a neccessity by the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat, Jan. 21.

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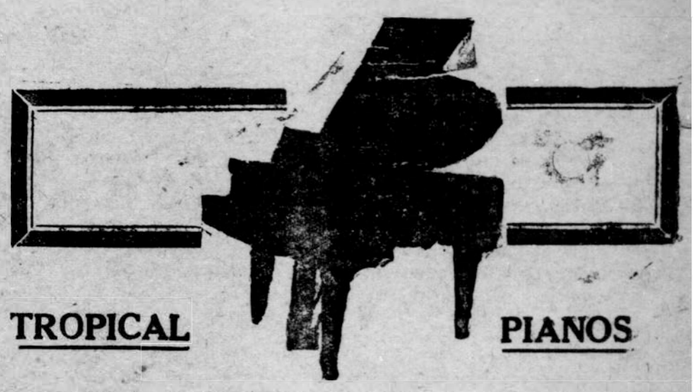

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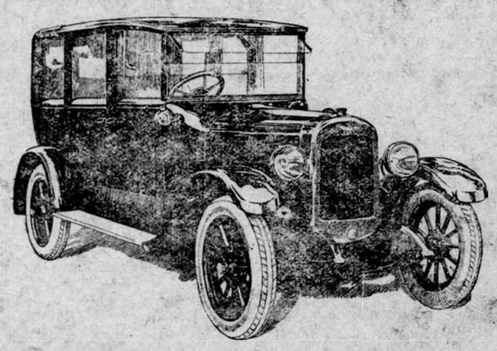

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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IMPORTANCE OF BEING A SCHOOLMASTER

MR. H. G. WELLS ON HIS PLACE IN THE WORLD.

Mr. H. G. Wells was the bright, particular star at the recent annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools held at the London Day Training College, Southampton Row. Mr. Wells, on rising to speak, was greeted with a stunning volley of stamping and cheering. He began by apologising for the upsetting effect of the general election upon his time-table, so that he came to them with only a single sheet of hastily prepared notes.

But (he continued, in a tone of gentle insinuation) I think I have a right to expect sympathy here. I do not suppose there is a single man present who has not been pressed for time, and so has rushed to his classroom with some very hastily prepared notes. (Laughter.)

I want to talk about the schoolmaster' place in the world. I want to suggest h you are the most important people in th whole civilised universe. The schoolmaster's place is not only important, but supremely important. That is my thesis. want to put it with boldness, shamelessness, arrogance, and aggression. I want to suggest that they should be up and take hold of the world. I shall tell you nothing new if I betray a consciousness that arrogance in taking hold of the world is not a characteristic of all schoolmasters. It is extraordinary what a lot of schoolmasters seem to be unconscious not of the importance but of the range of their functions. They do not seem to realise that the world is a going concern. They think it is a finished thing, in which they have a ve subordinate and unimportant part.

A HEAD MASTER IN DIFFICULTIES.

I happened to go to Paris recently, learning that "Peer Gynt" was being played a theatre. I was very anxious to see what the French would make of a Scandinavian piece. Soon after I had sat down there was a wild turmoil behind me. I found a man, an Englishman, in trouble with the obliging lady who was showing you to your seat. I explained to him what "pour toi" meant. Then I discovered that he had never heard of "Peer Gynt" and knew nothing about Ibsen. He was a good deal puzzled by "Peer Gynt," but occasionally he would communicate to me his moral and other difficulties as the piece progressed. I found out that he was the head master of a successful secondary school—(loud laughter),—and I gathered from him that he was using Paris "to improve his accent." (Laughter.) The extraordinary thing was that he should give that as the reason for being in Paris—with all the diverse world of Paris flowing past him,—full of the most interesting things. There was nothing, however, in Paris which interested him so much as his vowel-sounds. (Laughter).

Now, mind you, this was the master of successful English school, and a man who produced extraordinarily good results in matriculation, college of preceptors' examinations, and all the other things. It struck me that this concentration on the accent was quite typical of the schoolmaster's specialisation. It was all of a piece with the specialisation which makes schools refuse books and insist upon text-books. (Cheers.) It was typical of the way so much of the realities of life are neglected in the school for subsidiary, unimportant accessories of education.

ATTENDING THE WINTER SPORTS.

Mr. Wells proceeded to give another example. He learnt from his two sons that half the men attending winter sports in Switzerland were schoolmasters. It seemed strange that schoolmasters, who lead healthy lives, should want to do that with their holiday and also want to remain in each other's company. (Laughter.) When visiting Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, and other places recently in pursuit of sociological matters, he did not find English schoolmasters, but (he continued), 'of course, you will find them in Rome, or in Greece. You find there teachers of classics visiting their familiar quotations." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Wells said that he felt apologetic and disinclined to preach to teachers, because after becoming a schoolmaster himself he had run away. He "got scared" to find himself an assistant master and at the same time intensely interested in all sorts of religious and social problems, including questions of socialism. "I realised that if I did not get out of this profession it would fling me out, so I went where the work was easier and conditions of employment were better." (Laughter).

Therefore Mr. Wells wished to back up his own lack of authority in talking about education by quoting Sanderson of Oundle, So I put it to you (he continued) as a thing that Sanderson believed in firmly, that the teacher is to be the very soul and centre of a reconstructed human life—nothing less than that. Only by and through the teacher—the heroic teachers of the world, not all the teachers—will it be possible to conceive of any escape from the distressing, unsatisfactory life that mankind lives to-day.

The new centre and focus of the modern community, the town of to-morrow, would be the educational centre, which included theatres, museums, kinemas, art galleries and exhibitions, as well as colleges and schools.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore in the course of a communication to the Press explains the actual position of affairs in Bhai Pheru where bands of Akalis have been attempting, since the first of January, to obtain forcible possession of the land in the occupation of some Udasi Sadhu tenants. He says the S. G. P. C. has not yet obtained effective possession of the whole of the Gurudwar lands. A portion of them is held by Udasi Sadhus who, for some years, have held it free of rent and in some cases free of revenue. Several of them have admitted the control of the S. G. P. C. and have entered into agreements with it but the majority are in exactly the same position as they were under the Mahant, that is to say, they claim proprietary or occupancy rights. The tenants are being given and will be given protection against forcible dispossession, to which they are entitled and the bands of Akalis have been dealt with under the criminal law. There is no intention whatever to give any tenant more protection than that to which he has a legal right. The legal road is open to any one who cares to take it. The way of lawlessness is closed and will be closed.

LOCAL SELF GOVT. IN C. P.

DISPENSARIES HANDED OVER TO LOCAL BODIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 23.

In response to the proposal of the Ministry of Local self-Government C. P., regarding the transfer of third class local fund dispensaries, in the mofussil, the three districts of Amraoti, Akola and Buldana have agreed to take over the charge of the dispensaries, and with the previous sanction of the local Government the servieces of Asstt. Medical Officers serving in those dispensaries have been transferred to the control of the respective local boards. The Yeotmal District Councils has also passed a similar resolution so that all the local fund dispensaries in Berar which were hitherto run by the Government, at public expense, except the four at the district head quarters, will, henceforth be under the direct management of the local boards in Berar.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 23.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaikwar, the Chancellor of the Hindu University, will, it is hoped, be able to attend the Special Convocation to be held on January 28th when the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred on him by the Hindu University.

A Peshawar message states:—

News has been received that Ardali, one of the Landikotal murderers has been killed while resisting capture and Daud Shah of the same gang has escaped. Further particulars are lacking.—(A.P.)

Plague is reported from several parts of Salem District including Kitchupalavam and Shevapet. Some streets have been evacuated and all schools have been closed for the last three weeks.—

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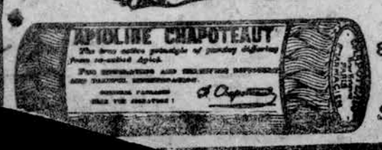

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